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VOL. XIX NO. 145— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIMLA CONFERENCE HOLDS OUT HOPE OF UNITY.

—:o:—

"Quarrel Between Muslims And Muslims Means Quarrel With Whole Of India" Says Shaukat Ali.

"I HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE IN DR. ANSARI"

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S INTERVENTION.

SIMLA, June 21.

Though a deadlock seemed inevitable till eleven this morning in the matter of the Muslim conversations, prospects are brightening up as a result of the good offices of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. In authoritative quarters the impression is gaining ground that Mr. Shaukat Ali's party has agreed to thirteen out of fourteen points given by the Nationalist Muslims.

The stumbling block in the way of an amicable settlement is the question of separate and joint electorates.

It is being freely mentioned that separate electorate advocates have expressed an opinion that they would be willing to meet Muslim Naiotnalists in open conference if they agree to three years' separate electorate, but it is stated that this formula has not yet met with approval at the hands of the Nationalist Muslims.

BHOPAL MEDIATES.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal is reported to have met both the parties, though separately, earlier in the day and appealed to them in the interests of the community and the country to sink their differences. At the time of wiring, Mr. Shaukat Ali's Party is closetted in conference with a view to preparing another draft which will satisfy the other section. It is learnt that this draft will be handed to his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal at five this evening and that the same would be immediately passed on to Dr. Ansari's party for consideration. Dr. Ansari who, according to orginal plan, was to have left for Rampur this evening, has decided to stay on till to-morrow with a view to effecting an amicable settlement and so have the other members of his party.

NO DEADLOCK.

Mr. Shaukat Ali interviewed said:

"I refuse to accept that there is a deadlock, as I am sure that, with the intervention of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, we would be able to tap all untapped sources and get a satisfactory issue. I can assure one and all that I and my friends are very keen about a settlement, because we realise that quarrel between Muslims and Muslims means quarrel with the whole of India. I am also certain that Dr. Ansari on his part will leave no stone unturned to effect a settlement.

I have full confidence in Dr. Ansari."—A.P.

Simla Conference For Muslim Unity

SIMLA, June 20.

Conversations are still proceeding informally between the All-Parties' Moslem Conference group and the Nationalist Mussalmans with a view to bridge the gulf between themselves. These are not, however, open to the press.

It is understood that one of the two proposals which hold the field is the Muslim Conference demand for separate electorates at least for a period of ten years, after which the question would have to be decided either by a referendum or by majority vote of Muslim members of the Legislatures.

NO SEPARATION.

Nationalist Mussalmans are equally emphatic in their demand for joint electorates which they regard as the true foundation of democratic institutions in India. The anticipated meeting of the two wings of Moslems did not come off, as both parties are still discussing alternative proposals.

It is reported that an informal discussion between elected representatives of the two parties will be held to-night when the Nawab of Bhopal will be present.

COMPROMISE REMOTE.

Opinion, however, is hardening that the present deadlock will continue and the chances of a settlement between the two parties are as remote as they were before the Bhopal conference.

In case no settlement is reached both parties are expectd to issue statements by to-morrow evening.—A. P.

"THOSE ABLE TO PAY MUST PAY"

Gandhiji's Advice To Villagers

APPLICATION TO COLLECTOR FOR REMISSION

BORSAD, June 20.

Mahatma Gandhi was to have gone to Sandeshar and Gana, villages in Anand Taluka in connection with the case he has put before the Collector on their behalf, for remission of land revenue, under the local calamities clause of the rules under the Land Revenue Code, but in order to save his time leading men of these villages arrived here this evening to see Gandhiji.

NO SAVING OF MONEY.

He told them that those able to pay land revenue should pay, although their crops might have been almost totally destroyed by the flood. Not one of the villagers was to think of saving money under false pretences.

The villagers promised that they would try to do so and said many of those who could pay had already paid.

Gandhiji has asked the Revenue authorities to furnish him with the names of those whom they suspect of concealing their true position. —A. P.

Pope Accepts Assurance Of Italian Govt.

LONDON, June 20.

Rome.—The latest note of the Vatican to the Italian Government with regard to the recent crisis accepts the Italian Government's assurance that the guilty will be punished, and expresses readiness to discuss the question whether the Catholic Action Party had political aims.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

KASHMIR SUPPORTS FEDERATION.

SIMLA, June 21.

Maharaja of Kashmir has telegraphed to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes giving his emphatic support to the scheme of All-India Federation and expressing strict adherence to the views he expressed in London. The Maharaja further states that he is as firmly as ever of the view that Federation seems to be the only remedy for the Indian problem including both British India and the Indian States.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Kashmir will not be able to attend the meeting which has been convened by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes to be held in Bombay on June 28, 1931. His Highness is deputing Mr. Wakefield, Political Minister, Kashmir, to attend the meeting in Bombay.—A.P.

MUSLIM UNITY CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, June 21.

The Muslim Unity Conference continued throughout the day but no definite results have yet been attained. Delegates had several discussions, each group having separate meetings but no collective result could be reached. It transpirs that formula presented by Muslim Conference Party for separate electorates for five years with referendum at the end of that period has not received the support of Nationalist Muslims who have not yet submitted their alternative proposal. The tone is not optimistic this evening. No party has yet issued any official statement.—A.P.

ITWARI RIOT CASE.

Accused Refute Charge Of Assault

STATEMENT RECORDED

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 21.

The statements of 12 accused in the Itware riot case were recorded by Khan Saheb, 1 Ahmed yesterday. All the accused, out of which 8 are Congressmen, refuted the charge of assaulting police constables and the Congressmen added that being believers in non violence they, it was impossible to believe that they had anything to do with the alleged assault. Charges against the accused will be framed to-morrow.

NO DISCUSSION ON GOLDFIELD TRAGEDY

Adjournment Motion Disallowed.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 18.

At the Mysore Legislative Council notice of an adjournment motion was given to discuss a matter of urgent public importance viz the situation arising out of the recent disturbances at Kolar Gold Field area, the Police firing thereon resulting in the death of and injuries to several innocent persons.

Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, who presided in the absence of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, who is shortly to visit Lake Kailas via Almora, said that after careful consideration, he had decided not to allow the adjournment motion. He, however, added that Government had not yet got the full report on the matter and that they would be willing to suply whatever material was available in that behalf.

"When India would get Swaraj as it would inevitably under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Excise Revenue would totally disappear and the Government should be prepared to adjust their revenue even from now excluding the Excise revenue" This remark was made by Mr. K. Chengalraya Reddy, a rising young nationalist from Kolar, on the floor of the Mysore Legislative Council, when speaking on the budget estimates of the Government of Mysore for 1931-32. The spirit of the times, he continued, was moving in this direction and Prohibition was the cry all over, and picketing of liquor shops were successfully conducted in many places, resulting in huge decreases in the revenues to Government.

Trenchant criticisms were offered by the non-official members of the Council on the budget estimates and several members strongly criticised the official policy in with-holding funds from nation-building departments and wasting valuable money on unproductive schemes. The members pointed out that in reality the budget was a deficit one, though Government had tried to hoodwink the people by making it appear as a balanced one. The estimates were exaggerated, they said, and Government had attempted to show a surplus of Rs. 62,009 though they were faced with a deficit of 52.11 lakhs during 1930-31, according to the revised estimates.

New Air Record

LONDON, June 20.

A Canadian airman and a opera singer, Lissant Beardmore has established a new air record making a cross-Channel flight in an engineless plane glider fitted with a special detachable undercarriage. It was towed into air by a light plane from the Lympne aerodrome. The plane and the glider rose 12,000 feet and the glider was released. It made a 60 mile-an-hour swoop across the Channel and landed perfectly at St. Inglevert aerodrome, near Calais.—Reuter.

CAMPBELL CASE RECALLED.

—:o:—

Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh's Statement In Meerut Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 18.

Mr. Kishori Lal Ghosh, continuing his statement before the Sessions Judge at Meerut, explained the circumstances under which certain letters alleged to be written by co-conspirators in Europe to Messrs: Spratt and others, were addressed to him. He said, he would overcome his reluctance to advancing theories and would give a theory which was more likely and was concerned with the records, so far produced in the court. It would appear from certain documents, he said, that "Mr. Dutta (a 'co-conspirator" in England) was wracking his brains to find out means which would ensure the safe arrival of the documents to its destination. In these circumstances it is but natural that he should write to some one whom he knows definitely to be not one of their circle, and such he must have rather naively supposed (not being aware of the conditions in this country, that) his (Ghosh's) letters would be exempt from pilice curiosity." He brought forward another instance from the prosecution evidence in which Mr. Chattopadhyaya (another "important co-conspirator") used Mr. N. N. Joshi as a cover address for Dange.

Explaining his connections with Mr. Donald Campbell, who was a British Trade Unionist and a member of the Miners' Federation, he said that he accepted the brief of the latter, when the latter was arrested on the charge of trespassing passport regulations. Mr. Campbell briefed him in pursuance of the practice of British Trade Unionists to give preference to "Labour lawyers". It will be remembered in this connection that Mr. Donald Campbell was tried for using a forged passport" and sentenced for 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

Mr. Ghosh stated the following facts in this connection: "He had an opportunity of studying the case and said that it should not be judged from the severity of the punishment awarded to Mr. Campbell. He wanted to come to India and he did come. That the Government normally regarded these passport irregularities as nothing more serious than mere technical offence is proved by their treatment of Mr. Derojhim who (according to his evidence in this court came to India without any proper passport." Mr. Ghosh added: He was entitled to draw the inference that if Mr. Campbell's political views were not what they were, his case might have been treated at any rate more lightly that it was."

Continuing, Mr. Ghosh, explained how he came into the possession of a copy of the manifesto to the Indian National Congress at Gauhatti (1926). Mr. Ghosh said that he had obtained the copy from Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad. What attracted his attention, in this manifesto was the fact that: "It was published not from India but from England." He added that "a party which had any other existense than on paper, does not run upto London for getting a simple manifesto printed." "He hoped that he was not more pig-headed than any other, but he did not find even now, any occasion, inspite of all the paraphernalia of the case, to revise his idea. He knew that by saying this, he would be running the risk of offending Mr. S. V. Ghate, who, he understood from the prosecution evidence, was the General Secretary of that very illusive body."

Further, Mr. Ghosh detailed at some length the differences which existed between him and Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad and other belonging to the Workers and Peasants' Party. "These differences," he said, "were not based on a personal grudge, but arose out of the difference of principle in the lines adopted by that in the matter of the organisation of Trade unions and the conduct of strikes."

"PALTRY SUM."

The unrepresented accused who have applied for bail have received an order from the High Court that the Government of India Home Department have by wire agreed to pay Rs. 50 per accused to engage counsel on their behalf. The High Court order says that the accused will now not be allowed to argue their applications in person but they may by the 20th June give the name of the lawyers of their choice who are prepared to accept this fees or the brief will be given to the High Court petitioners.

Only five of the accused are unrepresented. Dange and Kasle it is understood repeat their request to be allowed to go to the High Court personally. Bradley, Mirajkar and Joglekar have given a panel of 3 lawyers, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Doctor Katju and Mr. Pyare Lal Banerji. They contend that if the Government wants to give them a lawyer he must not be just a High Court practitioner but of the same eminence and calibre as the Crown counsel. Mirjakar protested against the grant of Rs. 50 only and said that "while the Government was offering this paltry sum to the defence they were paying the senior Crown Counsel alone a salary higher than the Viceroy's." These three accused insist on either getting the lawyers of their choice or be allowed to argue their bail in person.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

Kishori Lal Ghosh continuing his statement to-day explained the difference as regards the Trade Union policy between himself and the members of the Workers and Peasants' Party whom he considered to be Communistic in their beliefs and sympathies. The nature of the hostility he added was not personal but political and in this connection he relied on the polemics against his policy written in "Ganavani," the Bengali weekly of the Workers and Peasants' Party.

Coming to the Trade Union work among jute workers, Mr. Ghosh further illustrated his differences with the Workers and Peasants' Party. He formed his own independent Trade Unions in the jute area at Chamdarie, Chavgail and Bauria after the Bengal Jute Workers' Association had affiliated itself to the Workers and Peasants' Party. After this "the attitude of the Bengal Jute Workers' Association was distinctly hostile. They thought it better for the workers to wait indefinitely than be organised under yellow leadership." He continued:

"The feelings of hostility manifested by the leaders of the Bengal Jute Workers' Association with the official support of the Workers and Peasants' Party were reflected in the "Imprecorr" which the Prosecution contends is the official organ of the communist International." Ghosh next quoted extensively from the "Imprecorr" where the Trade Union live and the strike policy of the Reformist leaders including 'my humble self' were vehemently denounced. "Referring to an article in the Imprecorr criticising him. Ghosh said that it contained 'the usual fulmination against the treacherous role played by the Reformist Trade Union leaders, which role the writer (in the Imprecorr) sums up as follows: 'to discourage and sabotage strikes in the beginning in case the workers refuse to listen to their advice and go on strike and show a fighting spirit, to try to take the leadership in their hands in order finally to betray the strikes by making an honourable settlement.' The writer goes on to say: 'The Bauria Union which works under the instructions of the reactionary Federation led by Ghosh is playing the same role from the beginning.'"

Ghosh next complained that this important issue of the "Imprecorr" was not produced by the Proecution in the lower court and "this suppression of material evidence was responsible for a mere confused notion as to my exact relations with workers and Peasants Party" in the minds of the committing Magistrate.

Ghosh had not concluded his statement when the court rose for the day.

PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED ON DACOITY CHARGE

MUZAFFARPUR, June 20.

It is reported that Thakur Ramdutt Singh and his son, a congressman of Hajipur, have been arrested by the police in connection with the recent armed robbery at the Railway Station.—A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Approver's Complaint.

COURT CLERK NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER JAIL

LAHORE, June 20.

When the hearing of the conspiracy case was continued to-day.

Gulmohammad, clerk of the Tribunal, produced a crumpled sheet of typewritten paper which was part of the evidence given by Madangopal, approver, before the Magistrate.

C. I. D.'S STATEMENT.

It will be recalled that Madangopal, deposed yesterday that he had hidden in the lock-up parts of the statement which had been handed to him by the C. I. D. in the lock-up to commit to memory.

The court had thereupon sent Ghulmohammad in search of the hidden papers. Ghulmohammad deposed that he was not allowed to enter the Borstal jail lock-up for an hour and ten minutes despite his showing the order of the Tribunal to the jail authorities.

THEFT OF PAPERS.

The typewritten page was handed by Madangopal, approver, to witness in the presence of the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of the jail. Madangopal also brought a bunch of keys and stated that the lock of his trunk had been broken open by somebody, some papers from therein removed and his suitcase kept in the lock-up was missing.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Approver Madangopal was then examined by the Tribunal. He stated that the piece of typewritten paper brought by Ghulmahommad had remained in the lock-up, as it was buried underground. Other pieces inside the trunk, suitcase and in the crevice of a wall had been removed.

Reverting to his evidence Madangopal described the details of the programme of the Revolutionary Party to secure the release from the Borstal jail of Bhagat Singh and Dutt. This idea was abandoned as prominent members of their party felt that they could not succeed and in rescuing prisoners they might injure them in the process of rescuing.—A. P.

CAPITALIST PREPONDERANCE ON R. T. C.

"DAILY HERALD'S" COMPLAINT.

Patiala's Memorandum.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 20.

The "Daily Herald" draws attention to capitalist preponderance in the R. T. C., which will be further increased by the inclusion of commercial delegates who had previously refused invitations, says a London cable to "Hindu".

The paper complains that there are only two labour representatives, whereas land-owning capitalist interests will have 20. It strongly urges Mr. Benn in reconstituting the conference to redress the balance.

Another cable says: "New Statesman" comments that Patiala's outburst must be taken seriously, but the manifesto is an absurd document, real reasons for which are doubtless different from those avowed. Hindu-Muslim conflict remains the gravest obstacle to the Conference.

Position and Condition Of "Nautilus"

LONDON, June 20.

Washington.—The battleship "Wyoming" wirelessed to the Navy Department last evening stating: The "Nautilus" halted since noon at Latitude 49, 35, Longitude 14, decimal 49, owing to trouble to fuel-oily and air compressor. The starboard engine and the port motor and periscope have been damaged irreparably and the bow towing ring has gone. The crew is working to start the port engine. The sea is rough".—Reuter.

CUT IN GOVT. SALARIES WANTED

Punjab Zamindars' Advice To Govt.

LAHORE, June 20.

The All Bar (new colony comprising five districts round Lyallpur) Zamindar Conference opened to-day at Lyallpur. Sardar Mangelsingh, President, said that the fall in the price of agricultural products had totally ruined the zamindars.

A maund of wheat which is used to fetch about five rupees was now worth Rs. 1/6. Even if the whole of the Government due was remitted the Zamindars would not be able to carry on.

The President suggested remedies to meet the situation, including cut in salaries of all Government employees above a certain limit.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF ORISSA

PATNA, June 20.

It is understood that Mr. E. S. Hoernle, who has been placed on special duty by the Local Government is engaged in collecting material in connection with Committee to be set up by the Government of India to report on the question of the separation of Orissa.—A. P.

BRITISH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Players From 23 Nations.

LONDON, June 20.

Lawn Tennis players from twenty-three nations are in England to compete in the Championships which begin at Wimbledon on Monday. The courts are in perfect condition.—B. O. W.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN SOUTH INDIAN VILLAGE.

MADRAS, June 21.

Reports of serious fire accidents from various parts of Tinnevelly District have been received. A fire broke out on Saturday at Vasudevanallur village, destroying about 500 houses. One man was seriously burned and died later. About 1000 people have been rendered homeless.—A.P.

COMMUNAL CLASH NEAR TRICHINOPOLY.

TRICHINOPOLY, June 20.

News has reached here of a serious communal clash between Kallars and depressed classes of Koothappur village, Trichinopoly Taluk, as a result of social restrictions imposed on Adi Dravidas and Devendrakula Vellalars of the village by the Kallars. About a dozen people are said to have been injured, five of them seriously.—A.P.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A qualified OVERSEER for the Thana City Municipality on Rs. 100—5—1—150 without any allowances. Applicants should send their applications stating their age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of certificates, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 25th instant. The appointment will be made on probation for six months. N. P. AGHARKAR, Vice-President, City Municipality, Thana. Thana, 19th June, 1931.
A 3121

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A DRAFTSMAN, experienced in Office work and outdoor constructions. Write stating salary required. N. P. ADALJA & CO., 24-26, Dalal Street.
A 3133

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A 3130

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WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur, Sind.
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WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE of 1000 I.H.P. Please quote rates with full particulars to The AHMEDABAD SHRI RAMKRISHNA MILLS CO., LTD., Gomtipur, Ahmedabad.
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FOR SALE—Colourless odourless and extra superior water white Kerosene of Caiso brand (150 degrees) in any quantity at Rs. 3/4 per tin. Fuel oil at Rs. 88 per ton. Apply immediately to save disappointment. BENIPRASAD KIDARNATH, 331, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

G. D. A. EXAMINATION (1930) RESULTS.

PERCENTAGE of passes from SYDENHAM COLLEGE was 44 as against All-India percentage of nearly 21. New G. D. A. Classes commence from 20th June. Apply sharp for enrolment and admission into the College Hostel, situated at the Cumballa Hill, to the PRINCIPAL, 99, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
3171

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2480 of 1929.

EBRAHIM ESUFALLY PAPER, of Surat Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Horvad Jampa Bazar Surat ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN AND BROTHERS, a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sale of the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the moveable property consisting of goods, stock-in-trade fittings and fixtures &c., described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 13th March, 1931, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 23rd March, 1931, and in the "Hindustan and Prajamitra and Pars", on the 30th March, 1931, will be proceeded with in the Sheriff's office, High Court, Bombay on Monday the 22nd day of June, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 20th day of June 1931.
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
3182

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. BHOGILAL H. PATEL, has purchased as from the 5th day of April, 1931, from BAI DINBAI MANCHERJI BHARUCHA, administratrix of the estate of the late Nowroji Mancherji Bharucha the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said deceased Nawroji Mancherji Bharucha in the business conducted in the name of "Home Agency" and in the several manufactures bearing the registered Trade Mark "Life Guard" together with the stock in trade and the good-will, concerning the said business and the licenses relating to the said business. All debts, if any, of the said business prior to the said 5th day of April, 1931, shall be paid and all outstanding up to that time shall be recovered by the said Bai Dinbai Mancherji Bharucha as such administratrix as aforesaid and our client the said Bhogilal H. Patel is not responsible for such debts of the said business prior to the said 5th day of April, 1931.

Dated this 20th day of June 1931.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.
2179

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) MONDAY the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Central Stores, Chinchpokli:—

Unserviceable stores such as waste-not taps, Bombay lamps, copper, pipes, cocks, brass nipples, reflector, baths, etc.

(THIS DAY) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road:—

Unserviceable stores such as W. I. and C. I. scrap motor lamps and solid tyres, leather scrap, cart tyres, canvas hose, E. wire, brass bearings, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF MUNICIPAL LAND ABOUT 13,500 SQ. YARDS AT THE REAR OF ARTHUR ROAD JAIL.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Supervisor's office, Conservancy Branch, Lamington Road & Annesley Road:—

The Right of cultivating a piece of Municipal Land about 13,500 sq. yards at the rear of Arthur Road Jail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Municipal Commissioner or at the above mentioned office or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
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The Great Racing Comedy
THE SPORT OF KINGS
featuring
LESLIE HENSON
A Laugh from start to finish.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LOCKED DOOR
featuring
ROD LA ROQUE and BARBARA STANWICK
A Woman's Fight for her Honour.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
RADIO'S SUPER SPECTACLE
DIXIANA
featuring BEBE DANIELS, BERT WHEELER, ROBT WOOLSEY.

OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The American Singer, Dancer and Musician,
RAGINI DEVI
with CINEMA.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 & 10.
GEORGE R. BATCHELLER presents
GLENN TRYON
MERNA KENNEDY
MARY CARR
PHILLIPS SMALLEY
JIMMY AUBREY
TOM O'BRIEN
in
The MIDNIGHT SPECIAL
Directed by DUKE WORNE

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GEORGE SYDNEY AND CHARLIE MURRAY
IN
ALL EXCITED
ALL TALKING COMEDY
AND
MICKEY MOUSE in TRAFFIC TROUBLES

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JEAN HARLOW
IN
IRON MAN
IRON MAN
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A Drama of Superfine Interest
Most Picturesque Scenery
To-Night! Every Night!
Acting and Get up up to Date.
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of May last the B. S. P. C. A. employed in all 41 agents, of these, 4 were on sick leave, one was absent, 3 were employed for office and hospital work, and 2 were working at Bandra. The 31 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,239 cases during the month.

In 1,003 cases accused were fined more or less. In three cases the accused were fined Rs. 15 each for permitting unfit horses to be used for labour.

In 129 cases the animals were sent to Hospital by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and the accused were fined.

227 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police.

INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Its Ups And Downs.

Addresses on the subject of the present state of cotton textile industry were delivered at Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening. Mr. H. P. Mody was in the chair while Mr J. K. Mehta was the speaker.

The subject of cotton textile industry, began Mr. J. K. Mehta, had assumed enormous importance in India for more than one reason. The downfall of India began with the downfall cotton textile industry. The cotton textile industry in this country was the hand-loom industry. At one time they were an exporting nation. They were self-contained so far as their sartorial requirements were concerned. During the last two or three years the industry drew the attention of the whole world.

SOME FIGURES.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that at present their clothing requirements were supplied by three sources, namely, imports, mill production and Khaddar. So far back as 1896-97 the imports were 1932 million yards, mill production 354 million and handspun cloth 784 million. Since then all these three have been increasing continuously. A century back the consumption of cloth per capita was 5 yards, whereas just before the war it had gone up to 19 yards although during the war it had fallen down to 9 to 10 yards. In 1913-14 the foreign imports had mounted to 3012 million yards but only last year they had fallen to 873 million yards.

In 1926-27 which was the best loom year for mill industry the production had gone up to 2356 million yards. During the last year for only a period of ten months the mill production was 1853 million yards. It could be seen from this progress that the development of the mill industry had proceeded on rational and conservative lines. The imports from foreign countries had shown an increase despite the duties. The increase in the mill production was in no way abdomal.

LANCASHIRE HYSTERICS.

There was very little ground, contended the speaker, for the hysterics into which Lancashire was going for the drop in its imports. It was not only in the last year that this process began. It began several years back. The economic theory that every country should be as self-contained as possible was being put into practice by almost every nation.

RATHER DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. H. P. Mody remarked that at present in India they—those who were in the industry-had to encounter a great deal of criticism which was certainly not healthful and which was not calculated to promote the advancement of industry. With many others he had expected that the Gandhi-Irwin pact would bring with it peace and better times for the Indian mill industry. He must say that the expectations which they had entertained had not been altogether fulfilled. The reasons for this were many. India to-day was suffering along with the rest of the world from a period of an acute economic depression. India being an agricultural country they had felt the shock of crumbling down of commodity prices more than any other nation.

FALL IN IMPORTS.

Despite the fact that imports had fallen continuously in volume and value, their peasants were not in a position to absorb all the mill production. Reduced purchasing power of the ryot was the main cause of the fall in imports. The fact that their stocks in Bombay had not been cleared up despite the heavy decrease in imports went a long way in proving that the purchasing power in India had considerably gone down.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

There was, however another cause of a more permanent character and that was the menace of Japanese competition. During the last few years Japanese imports had gone up. The superior organisation and efficiency of Japanese manufacturers had got to be admitted without hesitation. There was no shame in that admission.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 20.
Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 500 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 20.

July	8.89
October	9.31
December	9.55
January	9.65
March	9.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 20.

July	8.91
October	9.32
Middling Spot	8.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 20.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 20.

	Opening.	Closing.
June		4.69
July	4.73	4.71
August		4.75
September		4.79
October	4.84	4.82
November		4.85
December		4.89
January	4.95	4.93
February		4.97
March	5.04	5.02
April		5.06
May	5.12	5.10
June		5.13
Middling Spot		4.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 20.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
July	7.35
September	7.51
October	7.61
November	7.66
January	7.79
March	7.92
May	8.06
F.G.F. Spot	7.60

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 20.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.91
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.06
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.21
Oomra, Good	3.34
Oomra, Fully Good	3.49
Oomra, Fine	3.64
Bengal, Good	3.19
Bengal Fully Good	3.29
Bengal, Fine	3.39
Scinde, Fully Good	3.29
Scinde, Fine	3.39
Scinde, Superfine	3.39

MONSOON STRONG ON THE WEST COAST.

Heavy Rainfall In Kanara

POONA, June 21.

The monsoon is strong in the west coast of the Peninsula, south Deccan, Central Provinces, Orissa and Assam and normally active in Upper Burma and Chota Nagpur. The temperature remains appreciably above the normal over the region extending from Gujarat to Bihar.

Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, east Central Provinces, Konkan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Calicut four; Cochin two; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Bijapur, Raichur and Miraj one and half; Mangalore and Mereara one; Hyderabad Nellore and Cuddappah three quarters; Marmagao, Gadag, Trivandrum, Trichinopoly; Vellore Madras; Bellary and Coonoor half.

Forecast: Nearly general rain will continue in Burma; Assam and Orissa and along the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall will increase in Bengal; Chota Nagpur and the east Central Provinces and extend in the west Central Provinces, Central India and Bihar. Scattered showers will also continue in the Deccan and along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and a few falls will occur in Kashmir and along the North-West Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy falls of rain will continue round the head of the Bay and in Malabar and extend in Kanara and the east Central Provinces within thirty-six hours.—A. P.

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TRADE & FINANCE

CONFIDENCE UNDERMINED IN GILT-EDGED MARKET

Restricted Trading In Shares.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.):—

Bombay, June 19.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market were fairly steady with the rate for call funds ranging between 4 to 4-1|2 per cent. Treasury bill renewals which aggregated Rs. 511 lakhs during the week were offset by maturities amounting to about Rs. 533 lakhs excluding a big block of Rs . 241.50 lakhs maturing 18th to 23rd June. The trade demand has shrunk further, this week's figure being Rs. 201.12 lakhs. The fall in Government deposits and the cash balance of the bank reflect the recent contraction of Rs. 3 crores currency effected last week. The following are the fixed deposit rates: one to three months 4-1|4 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 12th June 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 188.80 lakhs in the cash balance of the bank which now amounts to Rs. 13,70,13,000 as compared with Rs. 13.49 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.24, a decrease of 1.52 per cent. under last week. Loans, cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 140.33 lakhs, Rs. 44.45 lakhs and Rs. 43.90 lakhs respectively. Government deposits show a fall of Rs. 336.63 lakhs to Rs. 12.98 crores representing the recent contraction, while other deposits are down by Rs. 29.80 lakhs to Rs. 64.75 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

A weak tone characterised the gilt-edged market with numerous sellers and almost complete absence of buyers. There was a noticeable fall in the price of 3-1|2 per cent. paper which touched the low level of Rs. 58.12. Even short-term bonds appeared to have lost favour with investors and many of these yield asmuch as 6-1|4 per cent taxable. Confidence seems to be considerably undermined and early steps should be taken to restore the same. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan closed at Rs. 99.15, 1933 at Rs. 99-14, 1935 at Rs. 95-11 and 1939-44 loans at Rs. 93-7. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-4 and Rs. 101. 1933-36 bonds are quoted at a discount of one anna. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 104. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan declined to Rs. 73-12 and 1934-37 to Rs. 88-12. 4-1|2 per cent 1955-60 loan was quiet at Rs. 82-4 while 1934 bonds were a bit steady at Rs. 94-11.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months bills were opened on Tuesday the 16th June 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 26,25,000, Rs. 18,75,000 and Rs. 3,22,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-3 received approximately 11 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 26,25,000, Rs. 18,25,000 and Rs. 1,55,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4--14-4 and Rs. 5-10-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 17th June to Monday the 22nd June 1931 at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months bills sold from 10th June to 15th June amounted to Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 21,25,999 and Rs. 2,87-75000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 23rd June. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 26th June. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained dull and stagnant and the small business that passed was confined to budlas and remittances. Forward market was particularly weak and banks are unwilling sellers without cover. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-3|4d. and buyers 1s. 5-25|32d. Government sold £405,679 sterling during the week ending 13th June at their statutory rate of 1s. 5-49|64d. and it is generally believed that a fair amount has been sold since. The following are the forward rates:—Up to 15th July 1|5 p.c. 23|32 d: 16th to 31st July 1|5; 11|16 d: and August 1|5; 21|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from s.4.869|32 to s.4.86-15|32. French francs after appreciating to 124.17 closed at 124.23. The Belga and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.94 and 92.90 respectively.

A press communique of the 16th instant states that the total remittances to he Home Treasury from 1st April to 13th June amounted to £6750,000 representing the transfer from the Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from the Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve. Of this £405,679 are utilised on account of sales of sterling effected during the week ending 13th June 1931.

GOLD.

Gold remained steady owing to weak sterling exchange and fairly large shipments of the metal to London amounting to over Rs. 20 lakhs. It is reported that further shipments are being made by to-day's outgoing steamer. Ready is quoted at Rs. 21-4-0 per tola and the daily offtake is still unchanged at about 3 to 4000 tolas, while stocks in Bombay amount to about 1-1|4 lakhs tolas. The price of sovereign continued steady at Rs. 13-9-0 for ready and delivery 29th June. The rate for gold in London after improving to 85s. 1|4d. declined and closed at 84s. 11-1|2d. The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready. Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 30th June settlement and Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 30th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring no gold, and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3700. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 222.054 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SILVER.

The silvermarket was comparatively less active with narrow day to day fluctuations. The price of ready ranged between Rs. 42-3 and Rs. 42-3, but on most days it was stationary at Rs. 42-6 per 100 tolas. In foreign centres similar conditions obtained. The Shanghai tael was almost unchanged at 1s. 2-1|4d. and prices in the London market recorded a movement of only 1|16d. from 12-3|8d. The opening of the futures market for silver in New York from 15th June had little effect on other markets. The offtake has declined to the average of 140 bars a day and stocks are reduced to about 1000 bars, but large shipments are reported to be 'en route' from New York for Bombay, option Shanghai. The highest and lowest rates in London were 12-3|8d. and 12-5|16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 42-3 for ready, Rs. 42-6 and Rs. 42-1 for 6th July settlement and Rs. 42-2 and Rs. 41-12 for 3rd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £13,500 silver, and exclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £50,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 382 bars and Rs. 5,000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £23,500.

SHARES.

The Stock market remained quiet and easy with restricted trading, and prices on the whole lower than last week's closing. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 665-657-8; Century Rs. 226|4-222|8; Central India Rs. 325-328|12-326|4; Crescent Rs. 56|4-59|6-58|2; Fazulbhoy Rs. 352|8-345; Indian Bleaching Rs. 138|12-130xd; Indore Malwa Rs. 345-343|12-345, Kohinoor Rs. 126|4-127|8-123|12; New Great Rs. 130-127|8-128|12-123|12; Pearls Rs. 217|8-212-8; Simplex Rs. 56|4-55; and Swadeshi Rs. 273|12-278|12-276|4.

The miscellaneous section was equally dull. Tata Iron Ordys declined to Rs. 18|8 and Defds closed at Rs. 262|8. Tata Hydros were almost stationary at Rs. 103|2. Tata Power shares after improving to Rs. 401|4 closed at Rs. 397-8. Andhra Valleys kept steady at Rs. 557-8. Alcocks declined from Rs. 218-12 to Rs. 212-8. Bombay Burmahs lost from Rs. 387-8 to Rs. 363-12. Bombay Trams lost about 5 points to Rs. 103|2, while Bombay Steams after improving from Rs. 173-12 to Rs. 180 closed at Rs. 177|8. Bundi Cement shares were a bit quiet at Rs. 12 and Indian Cements at Rs. 142|8. Katni Ordys and Defds were unmoved at Rs. 150 and Rs. 575 respectively. Among railways, Amritsar Patti receded from Rs. 108 to Rs. 105 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 562|8 to Rs. 555. Hoshiarpurs lost Rs. 5 to Rs. 55.

Imperial Bank shares closed quiet at Rs. 1,051|4, while Contributories improved slightly to Rs. 255-10. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 80-8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14|3.

GRAVE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Conditions in the financial markets demand a careful scrutiny and a prompt and decisive action. Indian Government securities both here and in London are weak and saleable only at a heavy sacrifice. In fact even short term bonds find no supporters at a yield of 6-1|4 per cent. a return much higher than that on treasury bills. The floatations of a new rupee loan which is thus already beset with difficulties, is being further hampered by the fact that Government are obliged to sell sterling which naturally involves contraction.

ASSURANCE TO INVESTORS NEEDED.

At the time of the last Budget, Government increased income-tax from 19 pies to 26 pies against the unanimous opinion of those who really lend them the money. It was pointed out in our circular No. 14, dated the 2nd April that Government were bound to suffer in their future borrowing programme, and shake the confidence of investors in gilt-edged securities. The position to-day needs immediate action, namely an assurance to investors that before long the income-tax will be reduced to its previous levels of 19 pies; that the bill to tax incomes earned abroad will be made effective, and that Government will support the security market now and in future if necessary.

With regard to sterling exchange it is sincerely hoped that the agitation for an alteration in the ratio by a certain section will cease. This loose talk is doing the great test damage to India's financial structure, gold reserves and credit. Any alteration in the ratio at the present moment would bring instability which even the stoutest opponents of the present ratio would not desire. It is undeniable that the present situation is the direct result of the slump in world commodity prices and the large influx of coins into the treasury which is almost brimful. Although the former is beyond India's control, it is unfortunate that Government have failed to remedy the latter.* The correct solution in the best interests of India lies in the imposition of a complete embargo on the import of silver into the country, supplying the demands of the home market only from Government stocks. The former will help the currency and credit position considerably and absolve the Government of India from the charge unfairly hurled at them by silver interests. It needs no emphasis to state that the exigencies of the moment require quick action.

*This should be effected side by side with measures already adopted by Government.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 17.

After a continued sharp decline in prices of all kinds of yarns during the last several, weeks our market has now become rather steady and although the turnover has not increased to any satisfactory extent on account of the steady tone in prices of raw material further decline in prices of yarns has been checked at the moment. It is quite possible that if Cotton prices remain steady at or about this level for teme considerable time confidence amongst the dealers is likely to be created and a further decline in prices of yarns from the present level may be averted. At the moment however dealers and consumers have yet no confidence particularly in the New York Cotton market and if the former prices sag further it will naturally affect very unfavourably the position of the yarn market. On account of slack of confidence there has practically been a slackness in demand from all parts of India with the result that the turnover in the local market is very restricted and dealers consequently report a very slack trade and very restricted turnover. Naturally therefore inspite of the apparently low level of prices dealers do not think it advisable to make purchases of big quantities of yarns and they have been taking interest only in some well-known chops if they are offered at attractive prices Monsoon has started rather favourably in Bombay and if it turns out favourable in course of time it will also help the Trade. On the whole the outlook is slightly better and although much more will depend upon the course of Cotton prices in the next few days the undertone seems to be rather steady and hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices are very unsettled and irregular and business is almost negligible and in spot prices have been going down almost daily with the result that dealers have been losing very heavily in their stocks.

JAPANESE YARNS.

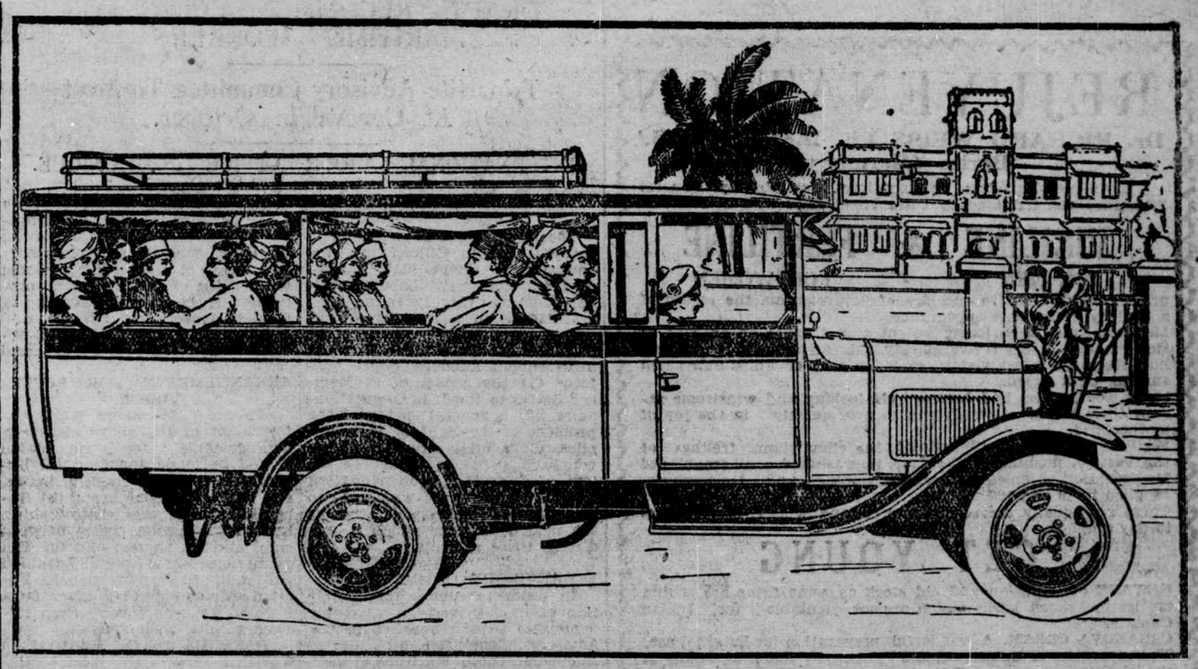
Prices are now steady, but the turnover is restricted. Stocks are not very large and demand is considerably better. Forward business is very small.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The heavy drop in prices of Japanese Taffetta Artificial Silk cloth which is now freely offered on the basis of sh. 4/6 per lb., including Duty and charges and the heavy stocks of the same in all principal markets of India, have been very unfavourably affecting the sales of the Artificial Silk cloth produced by our weavers and naturally it does not pay them at all to stand in competition with such cheap Japanese cloth and as a result reports have been received that many a weaver has now stopped working Artificial Silk yarns There has been some enquiry for cheap grade yarns but for better qualities the demand is very small and so long as there is no definite improvement in the prices of Artificial Silk cloth we do not expect improvement in sales of yarns. Stocks in Bombay as well as in Madras are getting larger and larger and with heavy stocks and limited demand prices are more inclind to decline whatever may be the situation on the other side.

INDIAN YARN.

Our Mills do not report any improvement in sales of yarns during the week under review and whilst enquiries have increased for coarse counts, prices offered by the buyers are much too low to admit of any important business. Reports from consuming districts are not very satisfactory and much of the needs are satisfied by the up-country Mills who have been reported to have sold their yarns at prices which are very low and attractive. It is very likely that the sales for a few weeks will be slack and in small quantities and any improvement if at all will only be seen after a few weeks and if Monsoon proves favourable.



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DRAFT RECOMMENDATION FOR MARITIME WORKERS

Tripartite Advisory Committee To Meet At Geneva In October.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, June 18.
(By Mail).

The Indian Branch of the International Labour Office, in the course of a Communique says:—The International Labour Office has from its very inception been bestirring itself actively for promoting the welfare of seamen. The present blue report issued by the International Labour Office contains (1) the replies of 24 Member States to the I. L. O. questionnaire, (2) a general survey of the problem in the light of these replies, (3) a brief summary of the conclusions reached and (4) the text of a draft recommendation based on the replies which is to be submitted for consideration by the next conference which is to discuss these subjects.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In order to ensure representation of the principal maritime countries in the new tripartite Advisory Committee, all States members whose maritime merchant vessels, excluding vessels below 100 tons, amount to a total gross tonnage exceeding 250,000 tons, are being invited and India is one of the maritime States which fall in this category. The date for the opening meeting of this Committee at Geneva is 21st October, 1931, and each of the Governments invited will be asked to send three representatives (one each for Government, ship-owners and workers concerned who could be accompanied by technical advisers who will have the right to speak but not to vote. The Government would be left free to choose their employers' representatives and their workers' representatives but the desirability is pointed out to them of nominating persons possessing the requisite authority.

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION.

The following is a brief summary of the main features of the draft recommendations:—

In every important port an official or officially recognised body, compromising representatives of ship-owners, seamen and national and local authorities and of the chief associations concerned should be created to (1) collect all useful information and suggestions regarding conditions of seamen in ports and (2) to advise the competent authorities on the co-ordination of all protective measures. Such bodies should keep in touch with the I. L. O. and furnish it with report every three years regarding the steps taken by laws or regulations to protect seamen from dangers to which they are exposed in docks and these measures should include (a) regulation of the sale of liquor, by limiting tre number of public houses and fixing a closing time; (b) Prohibition of the employment in public houses of young persons of either sex under a certain age; (c) Limiting the sale and use of narcotics; (d) Prohibiting the entry into harbour areas of undesirable persons; (e) Fencing of dock areas and protection of the edges of wharves by fixed or moveable barriers; and (f) Sufficient light, and where necessary, signposts for docks and approaches.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPERVISION.

In order to ensure strict enforcement of the above measures, arrangements for supervision should be made, incuding (a) Supervision of public houses, hotels, etc., in the harbour area; (b) Supervision of persons visiting ships, including boatmen plying between ships and the shores; and (c) The maintenance of a specially trained and equipped harbour police. Foreign seamen should be given facilities to get into touch, when necessary, with their consuls.

SAFEGUARDS OF HEALTH.

With a view to the special safeguards of the health of seamen, the Conference recommends: (1) that soliciting and enticing near the harbour area should be repressed; (2) that seamen should be informed of the dangers and means of prevention of venereal diseases; (3) that the treatment of seamen suffering from diseases should be facilitated.

A special appeal is made to authorities administering funds not to concern themselves solely with seamen or a particular nationality but to act as generously as possible in the spirit of international solidarity.

BROAD PRINCIPLES.

The Government of India while recognising the need for international action in the matter is of opinion that having regard to the great diversity of local conditions and customs, any Recommendation adopted at Geneva should limit itself to the enunciation of broad principles and that their application should be left to the several Governments concerned.

SELF-SUPPORTING.

Regarding the funds necessary for the provision of the various measures contemplated in the recommendations, the Government of India is of opinion that while police and excise supervision should be the concern of the Governments, measures for protecting the health of seamen should be financed partly from the public revenues and municipal funds and partly from special dues levied from shipping. The cost of welfare institutions should be borne by shipping companies and port authorities, and should as far as possible be made self-supporting by realising from the seamen a reasonable sum for the amenities provided.—A.P.

"Oh, For A Man," released at the Rialto.

"TWO EVILS IN THE CONGRESS RANKS"

Cause Of All Trouble

The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in India, writes to his paper in mail week:—

One of the most hopeful signs about the political situation in India is that the Congress party is indulging in a little self-criticism. For some years Mr. Gandhi has been building up the party on the assumption that a man who calls himself a nationalist is bound to be honest and possess an unusual amount of self-control. In the early days of the Congress there was little except his political convictions likely to induce a man to become a member, but during the last twelve months the party has become extremely wealthy and powerful, and there has been a considerable influx of undesirables of all sorts. The trouble began when a group of wealthy mill-owners from Wetern India not only joined the Congress but also began to subscribe heavily to its funds. Two evils have followed from this and both are frankly admitted by Mr. Gandhi himself. Large financial contributions gave certain individuals far too much influence inside the party, and at the other end the payment of "volunteers" attracted a number of "goondas" to join for whatever they could get.

The excessive influence of the wealthy is common to most political parties, but the "goonda" trouble is more remarkable. It is typical of Mr. Gandhi's political honesty that he should have dealt with it quite frankly in a recent issue of "Young India." The "goonda" is a professional bully, who likes to work in a gang, and has for centuries practised most of the methods of collecting money which we have learnt to connect with the name of Al Capone. His operations are not on a scale which would make him likely to be harassed by the income tax authorities, but otherwise he has little to learn from the West either about murder or blackmail. He thrives best when times are disturbed, and is always most prominent when there are communal or political troubles.

DESHBANDHU ANNIVERSARY

Our Calcutta Letter

(From Our Corresponlent).
CALCUTTA, June 17.

On the occasion of the sixth death anniversary of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, the citizens of Calcutta of all religions and of all shades of political opinion gathered yesterday in large numbers to pay homage to the memory of the great son of India.

Sj. Lalit Mohan Das, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee presided over the function.

Sj. Santosh Kumar Basu, Secretary of the Deshbandhu Memorial Committee, explaining the cause of the delay in erecting the memorial, informed the audience that a committee of experts would be formed very soon for the final selection of the design of the memorial. He hoped the memorial would be erected within two months.

MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

In the afternoon processions were led through many parts of the city and meetings were held at different places. The District Congress Committees of Calcutta, the Youth and Student' Associations and other kindred bodies participated in organizing the celebration. At one of the meetings held at Albert Hall, the President, Sj. Lalit Mohan Das gave a short sketch of the eventful life of the Deshbandhu He said that Deshbandhu Das had a large heart, an unbounded spirit of sacrifice and a vision of an independent India to guide him throughout his service to the nation.

AT MIRZAPORE PARK.

Another meeting was held at Mirzapore Park where Comrade Bankim Mukerjee presided. At this meeting Sj. J. M. Sen Gupta and others spoke of the towering personality of the Deshbandhu and how he had always worked for the masses.

The anniversary was also celebrated at Howrah, Mymensingh and some other places outside Calcutta.

JUTE WORKERS' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union was held on Saturday last. Comrades Bankim Mukerjee and Abdul Momin were elected President and Generi Secretary of the Union respectively for the year 1931-32. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the under-trial prisoners in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and those who were detained under the Bengal Law Amendment Act and demanding their immediate release.

Three more resolutions were carried protesting against the rationalization process adopted by the Jute Mill owners, against the measures taken by the Government to squash the Trade Union movement with the help of the provision of Section 144 Cr. P. C., and against the method adopted by the British Trade Union Congress against the Indian Trade Union Congress.

A WORKERS' ORGAN.

Some members of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union and others have started in Calcutta a new vernacular weekly named "Sarvahara," that is the Proletariat. The purpose of the paper is to ventilate the grievances of the workers and the peasants of the province and to educate them to combine.

WAKFS IN BROACH

Muslim Youth's Resolve

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, June 16.

The General Board of the Anjumani-i-Ikhvatul-Islam met at Mr. Kazi's residence on the 13th June, Syed Asadali, Editor "Payagam" presided. The board had to discuss a very intricate question of rendering a help to Wakfs. After thoughtful inquiry, the board decided to grant a sum of Rs. 50 to those young Muslims who are trying their level best to put a stop to the management of a certain mosque situated at Dhangrawad. By this decision a new spirit has been infused in the hearts of Muslim youths.

CONGRESS WORKERS ACTIVE.

Sjt. Chhotalal Purani a tried and veteran worker of Congress has received a following letter from Mahatmaji.

My dear Purani,

Ask the farmers to pay up their dues, but this does not mean that they should incur debt. Tell them that Gandhi does not say to pay by incurring debts.

Bapu's Blessing.

FLAG SALUTATION AT ALI.

The National Flag Salutation ceremony was held at Ali a suburb of Broach on last Sunday. A lecturing tour is organised by Dr. Chandulal for the taluka villages. He is to visit Amlesar and Bhadbhut on 20 and 21st June.

JAIN LADY GRADUATE.

Shrimati Vidya Kapadia the daughter of Sjt. Mulchan Shah has passed examination for the degree of B.A. She is the first Jain Lady Graduate of this city.

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SRI RAGINI DEVI

Indian Dance Interpretations.

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic).

Sri Ragini Devi opened her brief Bombay season on Saturday evening. She was introduced by Syt. K. H. Vakil who said that the newly awakened interest in the art of the dance was manifest almost in every enlightened corner of the City which, if it maintained its artistic prestige, would remain first in India. He said that Sri Ragini Devi came as student of the ancient art and culture of India and offered that evening her own interpretations of Hindu song and dance. At the formative period of reconstruction in art the nation needed, observed Mr. Vakil, the assistance of those like Sri Ragini Devi who could give the degraded and decadent art of the dance, intellectual and social status. He, therefore, welcomed the reconstructive assistance of Sri Ragini Devi. After Sri Ragini Devi was garlanded by him, the programme of the evening began, before a select audience with a song.

Sri Ragini Devi's "The Bengal Vendor" the opening dance was a simple theme, expressive of homely feelings. Her "Rhythm of Youth" depicted a similarly natural and effective incident of life. "The Boast of Life" which gave a rhythmic expression to Syt. Harin Chattopadhyay's "Boatman's Song" was more decisively lyric. And, Sri Ragini Devi's skill and individuality had more than perceptible scope for expression. It found itself more strongly developed in "Radha's Response" and concluded with clear vigour in the "Ecstatic Dance of Krishna." With that dance Sri Ragini Devi achieved her position, her position as an exponent who had kept the student's fresh vision as an artist of growing possibilities and power. Evidently, there was a scheme, a designed structure, for rhythmic development of Krishna's ecstasy dance. But there was more than mere ryhthmic scheme or structure. The artiste's design communicated to the audience not only the charm of the dance but the feeling of well-balanced vivacity as well, of the spirit of the rhythmic drama.

Sri Ragini Devi was assisted by Indian Orchestra, Pt. Vishnushewar Sastri with the violin, Syt. G. Parvalkar with the sarangi, Syt. K. Tipnis with the flute and Syt. Baburao Ustad with the tabla composed the assistance.

The lightning scheme was unpretentious. Particularly noteworthy was the lightning in "The Boat of Life," "The Bengal Vendor" and the "Ecstatic Dance of Krishna."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Speeches on Present Situation. Kharak Bazar, Mandvi, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Bye-election. City European Constituency, Nomination of candidates. Harwood League K.O.S.B.'s vs Attached Section, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 23.

Bombay Legislative Council Bye-election, City European Constituency, Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B.B. & C.I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-45 p.m. A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.,—selected music.

2-30 p.m.—close down.

5 p.m.—Dr. Miss Sundrabai Raut's talk on "Care Of Women" during ante-natal period (in Marathi).

7 p.m.—Prof. K. D. Tendulker's light music.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample bottle of "Record" ink manufactured by the Record Ink Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

PRESENT SITUATION.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MANDVI:—A public meeting under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held at Kharak Bazar, Mandvi, to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Rev' Abbas Tyebji, Darbar Shri Gopaldas, Messrs. Gocildas Talati Fulchand Shah and Dadubhai Desai will address on "The Present Situation".

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB:—A general meeting of the members of the Indian Women's Unity Club will be held at the Club's premises, Huges Road, to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when programme for physical culture, recreation classes, social work, lectures, etc., will be announced.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING:—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

Congres Election Dispute

DATES FIXED FOR ENQUIRY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Election Disoute Committee has fixed the following dates and time to hear the remaining complaints:—

B Ward (Mandvi)—Final arguments to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

C Ward (Bhuleshwar) Recording of final evidence and hearing arguments on Tuesday 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

G Ward (Dadar) Final evidence and arguments on Tuesday 23rd instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

There are no complaints regarding A and D Wards. The hearing of the disputes about the E and F Wards is finally closed."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Kamaladevi's New Headquarters

POONA, June 20.

A meeting attended by about 10,000 people was held at Ashte on the 15th inst. under the presidentship of Sjt. Batane. Messrs. Baboorao Charnarkar, Chopate and others asked the people to use khadi and swadeshi cloth, to stand by Gandhi-Irwin pact and organise village panchayats.

TILAK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY POONA.

The following gentlemen are elected to the Senate of the above University:

Messrs: L. B. Bhopatkar, B. M. Kale, G. W. Mawlanker, S. G. Nagpurker, V. G. Puntvyde, Dr. M. N. Natu, M. G. Joshi, T. R. Apte, Dr. Palsule, G. G. Janbhekar, D. V. Diveker, N. V. Joshi, S. C. Bhagwat, Dr. R. A. R. Raikar, C. G. Karve, A. R. Tijare, R. S. Maratha, K. R. Vyshpayam, S. N. Agashe, and L. B. Shiralkar.

It is strongly rumoured that Senapati Bapat has written to the Directors of Tata Ltd. asking them to give fair compensation to farmers of Mulshi Petta. In case they fail in their duty, he may think of starting Satyagrah again.

ACTIVITIES.

It is learnt that Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya will come dowa to Poona shortly from Madras. She intends to stay in Poona and make it her Head Quarter of activities. She will take the organisation of youths in right earnest.

ULTIMATUM TO JAMSAHEB

To Release Prisoners.

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR, June 19.

Mr. Atmaram Prabhashanker Bhatt of Bhavnagar had written an open letter to the Jamsaheb of Navanagar to release the three political prisoners. The letter was written on May 29, in which he asked for release of three prisoners in 12 hours, otherwise he would offer Satyagraha here with a batch of volunteers.

In the appeal to the youths of Samastra, Mr. Bhatt stated that "Jamnagar had sentenced these youths to seven years' imprisonment.

Prizes For Books Published After January 1, 1928.

The Hindustani Academy will award the following two prizes for Hindi and two for Urdu of the value of Rs. 500 each on the following subjects:—

Prose:—(1) on the best Novel or collection of short stories of the same author published after January 1, 1928, and (2) Applied Science Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Horticulture, Technology, Manufacture, etc., or any branch of these published after January 1, 1928.

Books for the prize should be submitted before August 1, 1931. Seven copies of the book submitted for the prize should be sent to the Office before the date fixed. Write to Mr. Tara Chand, General Secretary, Hindustani Academy, Allahabad, (U. P.)

The Silver Jubilee of Dr. Man Singh Sahib Ahluwali, a Principal the Old Indian Medical College Barnala, Patiala State, was celebrated with eclat on the 15th inst. at Barnala corresponding to 1st Mar. 1988. In the morning Flag hoisting ceremony was performed. In the evening the gentry and the Ahluwalias of the place were invited at a feast.

SABOO SIDDICK TRUST FUND

SELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Protest Meeting At Chota Kabrastan

On the requisition of the Mahomedans of Madanpura, Kamatipura and Nagpada a largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held at Chota Kabrastan on Saturday night under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mahomed Yusuf. The requisitionists in the handbills for convening the meeting stated that in an institution in which the common interests of the Mahomedans were concerned, the decision of one man or by one vote should not be tolerated. The object of the meeting was to protest against the selection of Trustees made by Mr. Shariff Devji for the management of the Saboo Siddick Trust Fund. All the Trustees of the above Fund had recently resigned except Mr. Shariff Devji. The surviving Trustee had suggested the names of several persons and the meeting at Chota Kabrastan was held to protest against this selection. More than thousand persons were present at the meeting. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay resolves that the names suggested by Mr. Shariff Devji for the Trustees of the Saboo Siddick Trust Fund are not acceptable to the Mahomedans. This meeting express its great regret at the action of Mr. Shariff Devji who has not carried out the assurance he had given to the Mahomedans that he would suggest the names for the new Trustees after consulting the Mahomedan Community. This meeting desires to inform the Advocate General tha the names suggested by Mr. Shariff are not approved by the Mahomedans of Bombay."

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY BOOTHS.

Call To Women At Bandra.

The Secretary Upnagar Camp, Camp, Vile Parle, writes:—

On June 24 at 11 a.m. there will be the auction sale of Toddy Booths of the Suburban District at the Mamlatdar's Bungalow (Perry Road) Bandra.

Come in large numbers to the place of the auction sale at Bandra exactly at 8 a.m. on Wednesday.

THEISTIC ATTITUDE IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

To the editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish this letter as your report of what I said at the Senate meeting on Professor Gokhale's proposal regarding giving a theistic bent to University education, may give rise to misapprehension.

I did not "oppose" the motion, but only explained certain difficulties which I thought required consideration' The first was that important religions like Jainism, Buddhism and even Vedanta, which is the basis of post-Buddhistic Hinduism, are not "theistic" in the ordinarily accepted sense. The factor common to all religions, therefore, is not the belief in God, but an attitude of reverence to be derived from a right conception of man's relation to the universe. Incidentally, I mentioned that some men who were fully imbued with the "theistic attitude" were wanting in the spirit of reverence to other religions and views of life, a remark which found startling confirmation when the Rev. Father Duhr, speaking later, maintained that reverence was an ethical and not a religious quality.

The second difficulty concerns the provision of suitable teachers. Many Professors do not believe in the importance or necessity of the theistic bias in University education and even of those who believe in it all are not prepared, as Principal Mahajani said of himself, to undertake the task.

Lastly, I demurred to the assumption that college students are at present lacking in spiritual ideals, although these may not take the form of Theism. I, as I think, the object of religion is to help man to transcend his own petty self, everything which leads to this result must be regarded as religious, and I think that the younger generation of graduates and undergraduates are, in this respect, better off than their fathers and grandfathers.

Finally, I did not vote against Prof. Gokhale's proposition.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

THE DISASTROUS RATIO

How It Has Ruined Agriculture

WANTED VIGOROUS AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The twienth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operation Bank Ltd., was held on Saturday afternoon, Sir C. V. Mehta presiding. The chairman moved that adoption of the report on the working of the bank for the year ending 31st Marsh 1931. The report was adopted. The dividend as recommended by the directors, viz., 6 per cent per annum for the whole year was approved. Seven directors to represent individual shareholders and two to represent agricultural primary societies working under the bank, were elected. Messrs. K. SS. Aiyer and Co. were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year. The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

The last year has been in many respects an eventful one, but to us its uniqueness consists in the unprecedented fall it has witnessed in commodity prices. During the twenty years that the Bank has been in existance it has had to meet many kinds of difficult situations. We first, witnessed, at the very start of our career, the banking crisis of 1913, then we had financial troubles brought on the War and we have also had to face the distresses caused by the famine of 1918-19 and the floods of 1927. All these tests the Bank has stood successfully. Not only is this true of the Bank as an institution but it applies with some force to agriculturists in most of the areas in which it is operating. It would not be unjustifiable to say that it is because of the system of controlled credit that has been evolved despite its drawbacks, difficulties and defects, and because of the finance provided by co-operative institution that agriculturists in those parts of the Presidency which are served by it have so far been able to withstand the severe strain to which they are being subjected in the present period of agricultural depression. What the future has in store we cannot forsee.

INCREASED ADVANCES

As you will see from the Report and the statements of accounts, though the total resources were the same at the end of the year as they were at its beginning, it is a matter for satisfaction that our advances to co-operative societies show an increase of fifteen lakhs over the previous year's figures.

What has happened during the last two years is that, as the result of the policy of opening new branches, increasing our field staff and establishing closer relations with the borrowing societies, the scope of business for the Bank with them has been widened. Some of the central banks also find themselves in a position to use more money in their own districts and have thus been able to reduce their own surpluses usually deposited with our Bank. Other central and urban banks have sought investment in treasury bills for their surplus funds and have reduced their balances with us. Treasury bills are available practically throughout the year at rates higher than those offered by banks and constitute a very serious factor of competition with banks and bankers. But this meeting influence notwithstanding, it is a matter for gratification that the amount of deposits with our Bank has remained practically stationary all through the year although I may mention that we have not raised our rates of interest on any class of deposits.

REDUCING AGRICULTURISTS' DEBT

One of the most important matters that engaged the attention of my colleagues on the Board of Directors and myself during the last year was the part that the Bank can play in the work of reducing the burden of agricultural debt. As you are aware, the Government of Bombay gave their approval some four years ago to a scheme for the organisation of a system of co-operative land mortgage credit in the Presidency. They agreed to three local co-operative land mortgage societies being started at different centres in the Presidency and called upon this Bank to finance this scheme by raising additional debentures as already authorised under the Bank's agreement with the Secretary of State for India. Government undertook to purchase debentures to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 at rates to be mutually agreed upon. They accordingly purchased debentures of the face value of Rs. 2,00,000 in the year 1929-30 though the terms of the purchase were fixed up much earlier. This amount, as you will see from the statements of accounts, has already been used up, and early in the year 1930-31 Government were requested to purchase the remaining debentures. It is now a year since the original proposal was sent up to them and the Board have since then put forward different proposals to suit the altered circumstances of the finances of Government. It was presumed that if these proposals did not find favour with Government they wouuld be pleased to put forward some scheme of their own and that the continuance of this most interesting experiment in rural credit would theregy be secured. Unfortunately not only have Government not acceded to our requests, but so far they have not even given us any inkling as to what their views and intention are in the matter. The result is that, almost at the very start, the working of this very interesting experiment is being hampered, the workers are feeling disheartened and the members of the local societies are losing confidence and consequently this new move is likely to be discredited.

WANTED CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK

Now I need hardly mention that one of the main objects of the system of the co-operative credit in rural areas is to secure a reduction in or relief from the heavy burden of debt that oppresses the agricultural population in India. This idea of a distinct organization for land mortgage credit for providing cheap long term finance is excellent in itself, but as I have said about at its very inception it is meeting with serious difficulties in respect of securing credit at a fair rate with the aid of the State. The other line of action is to get the ordinary type of village societies to provide long term finance on mortgage security provided they can secure cheap capital and can arranges for proper inquries being made into the security for loans. A scheme was drawn up by the Bank which appeared to comply with these various conditions and the Board were prepared to make available some portion of the Bank's spare funds for this type of business. Elaborate inquiries were made in several villages and schemes of debt redemption were prepared and sanctioned in the second half of the year 1929-30 and in the early part of the year under report. But it is undoubtedly true that there are various difficulties involved in undertaking debt redemption on a large scale through the agency of agricultural credit societies of the Raiffeesin type. Now that in this Presidency we have practically given up the attempt to utilize the agency of co-operative credit societies for the work of redemption of old debts. The only possible course of action is for Government to assist in starting a central land mortgage bank and organizing local institutions in various parts of the Presidency including Sind. Unless Government assume this responsibility the co-operative movement may well abandon all claim to be of assistance in the solution of the problem of rural indebtedness.

WORK OF BRANCHES

I may observe that as a result of the starting of branches and the maintenance of a trained field staff we have got into sufficiently close touch with agricultural credit societies and their members to be able to extend the volume of the Bank's business relations with them. Then again, in several of the areas served by the Bank there is further scope for the expansion of the co-operative credit organization, provided the Co-operative Department find it possible to register new societies. Similarly, in some tracts good beginnings have been made in the direction of organizing co-operative supply and marketing and these organizations should offer a good outlet for the use of the Bank's funds by developing, in course of time, a sound system of marketing credit. The field has already been explored by the Bank, but the Board have come to the conclusion that this task pertains more to urban banks and marketing agencies, like those I have referred to above than to this Bank itself. In my remarks last year, I had tried to explain at some length the value and necessity of the expenditure we are incurring on the branches and inspecting staff of the Bank. Had it not been for these branches and the activities of the field staff it is doubtful whether the Bank could have, with safety, found increasing scope for investment within the movement, notwithstanding the area of its operations have been gradually restricted with the opening of local central banks. Further had it not been for the work of the staff and the close touch enjoyed by the branches the work of recovery would not have been as effective as it was in the unsettled state of affairs last season. Moreover, the intensive development and financing of districts like West Khandesh and Satara has been rendered possible because hitherto we have not grudged expenditure on local staff and the opening of branches, and I am sure in pursuing this policy steadily the Board of Directors have your fullest support.

RUINOUS RATIO

To my mind, however, these are all problems which pale into insignificance compared with the larger problems of agricultural finance. The task of the agricultural banker is onerous as compared with that of the banker specializing in commercial credit, and in our country owing to various factors which I need not dilate upon at length here, this task is becoming day by day more complex. My predecessor in this office, the late Mr. B. F. Madon, foresaw years ago the serious situation that would arise in rural areas with the raising of the 1/4 exchange ratio to the new 1/6 standard. The sad consequences of the crisis that has overtaken the agricultural industry in our country have been aggravated by Government's persisting in this policy against the opinion of all sections of the business community. But it is not the business community alone that are adversely affected by this policy. The worst sufferers are the primary producers, the agricultural classed in whose financing our Bank is interested. I do not with to sound any pessimistic note, but I cannot help feeling, and I say this with my experience and knowledge of conditions in rural areas, that no amount of care taken by your Directors in the handling of the funds entrusted to their charge and no amount of rigour imparted to the administration of co-operative societies will save the agriculturist from sinking to a still lower level of economic dependency.

MODEST MEASURES SCRAPPED

A vigorous and well-planned agricultural policy has to be introduced to meet the situation. Even modest measures of normal improvement like minor irrigation scheme and for creating an organization for land development, enjoying continued touch with rusal areas, undertaken a few years ago, were it is regrettable to observe, practically scrapped last year. We want more energetic consistent action, we need a comprehensive programme including agricultural improvement, land development, revival of cottage industries, organisation of agricultural marketing and above all a redirection of rural education. The view, however, may be taken that Government as constituted at present are not in a position to initiate much less to pursue energetically any such policy; and hence the only hope of those who are interested in the economic betterment of the rural population lies in discussions about constitutional reform resulting in the final emergence of a system of Government fully responsible to the people and responsive to the needs of the rural community. The only agency that can be treated as representative of large sections of the rural community, which in virtue of its influence on various aspects of their economic life enjoys close touch with them, is the co-operative organization and it would not hence be too much to hope that when all kinds of interests, communal, financial and others, are being consulted in the framing of the constitution of the claims of co-operative institutions to be heard will not be ignored.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1931.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Fundamental Rights' Committee, which was appointed by the Karachi Congress and which will meet in a couple of days will find some useful suggestions in the Provisional Constitution as adopted by the general session of the Kuo-Min-Hin (the Chinese National People's Convention) about a month ago. This Constitution will remain in force till the Permanent Constitution is drafted and approved by the National Legislative Councils and has been given due publicity in all the provincial and district autonomous governing bodies. It consists of 89 Articles, but a majority of them lay down generally the fundamental rights of the people. When such rights are set forth, as often enough they are, in too vague and general terms, it is not difficult for the Government to ignore them—or evade the clauses granting the rights. Yet the embodying of fundamental rights in a Constitution serves to build up public opinion strongly in favour of the rights and to encourage people even to fight for these rights, if need be, against their own Government; and no responsible Government can afford to set at naught flagrantly the rights granted by the Constitution. The Chinese Constitution, it is worth being noted, lays down generally the responsibilities as well as the rights of the people. Thus all persons are warned to obey the laws made by and pay the taxes levied by their Government. Article 26 lays down that "all persons shall have the duty of undertaking military service and of performing compulsory labour (for the State) in accordance with law". Compulsory military service is no doubt due to the present unsettled condition of the country and may be trusted to make room for voluntary service in due time.

Many of the rights enunciated in the Chinese Provisional Constitution coincide with those in the resolution of the Karachi Congress on fundamental rights or in the Nehru Constitution, but are set forth in greater detail, evidently to reassure and placate even the hostile sections of the Chinese people. It is interesting to note the provision that the "exercise of the right of ownership by any private owner of property, in so far as it does not conflict with the public interest, shall be protected by law"; but where "the public interest necessitates, the property of the people may be ex-propriated in accordance with law." A regime envisaged by the above safeguards of private property can hardly be more socialistic than is the British Government. The Constitution aims at promoting "closer co-operation between Capital and Labour" but specially enjoins that "in order to improve the living conditions of labour, the State shall put into effect various laws for the protection of Labour and shall accord special protection to child and women workers in respect of their wage and health." As regards public instruction the Constitution provides free and compulsory education not only for children of school going age but also for adults who have not had free education in their youth." It also expressly calls upon both Central and Local Governments to set apart adequate funds for necessary educational expenditure.

Certain omissions in the Constitution are conspicuous—to Indians—by their absence. There is nothing, for instance, about giving equal trade or other rights to non-nationals, though the State is enjoined to encourage and protect private shipping enterprises, and other key enterprises like mining by nationals and also to undertake State shipping enterprises and others of like importance. Similarly there is not a word about the "safeguarding" of the so-called special rights of the religious communities in China,—though there is goodly number of religious minorities in the country, who, if they took it into their heads, might have succeeded in obtaining special safeguards for themselves on the ground that they are strong minorities or weak minorities, quite illiterate or cent per cent. literate. Yet if the Constitution of China were to be framed by an external power, especially a Western power, we should have heard a great deal about the "insoluble minority problem", in China. And if China had the misfortune of being under a Western Imperialist power, a live minority problem would have been a reality in the country. We trust the Fundamental Rights' Committee of the Congress will glean many good points from the Chinese Provisional Constitution.

THE TALE OF WOE.

—:o:—

In "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi makes an illuminating commentary on the "grinding poverty" of the Bhils living in the Tharparkar district of Sind. His observations are based on two articles written by Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram who made a careful investigation of the economic condition of these hapless people living in a desert tract "where the average net yield of cultivation is not more than Rs. 5 per acre." The Deshseva Mandal of Sind has published these articles in pamphlet form and the pamphlet deserves to be given the widest publicity. "Village economics," Mahatmaji points out, "is different from industrial economics." The students of the Gujerat Vidyapitha, it will be recalled, did valuable service in touring a number of villages, after the disastrous floods that overtook that part of the country, and studied village economics on the spot. The data they collected proved of great importance in ascertaining the pitiable condition of the ryots, who even in normal times have a hard time of it, in meeting the Government revenue demand and escaping the threats of the money-lender that drastic action would be taken by him, if the ever-accumulating debts are not, at least partially, paid. The lot of the ryot in other parts of India may not be so hard as that of the Tharparkar Bhils, but the difference in their misery and that of these Bhils is only one of degree.

How hard is the lot of these Bhils is described by Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram in the account he gives of a conversation between him and an old Bhil farmer.

"What did you eat to-day."

"I brought a bundle of fuel and got three pice for it. I took 'bajri' from the village and made liquid 'rab' out of it as the grain was not sufficient for a full meal."

"What about yesterday?"

"I could find no work and so took a little whey from some one and passed the day."

"And the day before?"

"I could get no work on that day also....."

Mahatmaji commenting on this pathetic tale of woe says "These people should for years have revenue-free land". With the present heavy decline in the prices of agricultural produce the number of peasants whose condition approximates to that of the Tharparkar Bhils is bound to be very large. They plead to Government for remissions of the revenue demand. Now is their request being met? A top-heavy administration employing, as chief tax-gatherers and magistrates rolled into one, "covenanted" servants who are the highest paid officials in the whole world, finds it impossible to meet this demand. And its apologists blame the ryots and the Congress. But there can be no real relief for the peasant unless the land revenue system is radically revised and the cost of administration made to conform to the ability of the tax-payer to pay for it. The coercive measures now employed in the United Provinces, in Assam, and in the Karnatak, to realise the land revenue and the determination of the Government of India to stick to their ruinous ratio policy indicate that in the highest official quarters there is no desire to take effective measures to alleviate the peasants' hard condition. How ruinous the 1s. ratio policy has been for Indian agriculture was ably exposed by Sjt. Chunilal Mehta on Saturday at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. And yet true to their plighted faith to Mahatmaji, the peasants are paying up—when they can. It is not the people who are dishonouring the truce.

THE POUND OF FLESH.

By resorting to "japtis" and other coercive measures for the realisation of land revenue from the poor ryots of Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of the Kanara District, the local authorities may precipitate a very grave crisis. It is doubtful if in all India there is a poorer district than North Kanara. Owing to the unjust and heartless curtailing of forest privileges which the poor agriculturists enjoyed from times immemorial, they have grown poorer and poorer, and the district is presenting the extraordinary spectacle of being steadily depopulated during the last 30 years of British rule. Owing to unprecedented fall in prices the ryots in the Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas had little or nothing from which they could pay land revenue this year and were forced to declare an economic no-tax campaign. But in accordance with the agreement between Mr. Diwakar and the Commissioner, and in the hope of getting some essential facilities from Government, most of the ryots contrived to pay the first instalment of revenue by borrowing or stinting themselves to the utmost. In violation of that agreement the authorities are not out to extract the second instalment by coercive measures, from destitute ryots, who are actually living on public doles and for whose relief a fund has had to be started even in Bombay. In the name of humanity and peace we would ask the Government not to insist on the whole pound of flesh.

Trifles

I learn from the "Statesman's" Simla correspondent that the Chief Commissioner of the N.-W. F. P. will come to Simla shortly to confer with the Viceroy and Government.

I am, however, denied the information that the Chief Commissioner has rushed all the way to Simla to urge upon the Viceroy the extreme inconvenience to which Mahatma Gandhi would be unnecessarily put, if he were to risk a journey to Peshawar in this inclement weather.

* * * * *

At the Calcutta dinner "Lord Meston went on to say how demand after demand was made, and when there was the chance of a demand being granted it was immediately followed by a demand for something even more far-reaching."

To do Lord Meston the barest justice, may I assure you that the noble Lord was not relating, in his own words, the romantic story of how "the Government" came to be established by law in India?

* * * * *

Says the "Madras Mail": "It is generally admitted that the depression in India is part of the world economic depression, that the causes are not internal but external."

I am greatly worried. Something is the matter with our contemporary's memory. The symptom is gravely alarming. Why, it has actually forgotten the Civil Disobedience Movement!

* * * * *

"An attack on the Government of India was made by an Indian workers' adviser at Geneva."—Anglo-Indian Press summary of News.

Inquiries made in Simla show that although the assailant did make a serious assault, the victim did not, fortunately, receive even bruises. A slight shock was felt but it disappeared immediately. The patient is out and about, and taken its daily unconst—sorry, I mean constitutionals as usual.

Considering the failure of the attack, it has been decided not to take legal action against the miscreant.

* * * * *

There is no truth in the suggestion that the move to establish a dictatorship in Austria is in any way connected, either as cause or effect, with the loan advanced by the Bank of England. Lord Rothermere was never interested in Austria. And, at the moment, he is much too pre-occupied with the dangers to his Indian Empire to honour the fate of Central Europe with his attention.

* * * * *

Which reminds me. The loan to Austria by England and the assistance proposed for Germany by the U. S. A. have together produced all sorts of interrogative speculations. The answer to all is an emphatic no.

It is merely a race in altruism.

* * * * *

The Chief Commissioner of N. W. F. P. contradicts the report dated May 15, and published in some Punjab papers on May 17, alleging the imposition of a huge fine on a number of villages for giving protection to an absconder. It was really a tax for punitive police imposed as long ago as January 1930.

And the Chief Commissioner makes effective use of the fact that the report was published 16 months later.

He is quite right. For truth cannot and must not take more than one month and two days to be out.

Any way, the Chief Commissioner's explanation is no less than 16 times better than "pure misrepresentation."

* * * * *

A German airman has established a gliding record across the Channel and won "the thousand pounds sterling prize" offered by the "Daily Mail."

The Proprietor, Lord Rothermere, who received the news while he was walking pensively in his magnificent gardens meditating over the miseries threatening British men, women and children, was extremely delighted and highly gratified at the result.

BANKING COMMISSION'S REPORT.

—:o:—

ANALYSIS OF A FORECAST

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR).

The Banking Commission is reported to have prepared its report and though the public are not yet officially taken into confidence, as to what the recommendations happen to be we are given a glimpse into them through the efforts of Press correspondents as to some of the salient features. A complete and exhaustive criticism of the Report under the circumstances is not possible till after its publication. One is tempted, however, to comment at least on what the Press reports to have been recommended, without waiting for a couple of months, which is likely to be the shortest period before the said report is available to the public. The object of this short article is, therefore, to deal with only some of the most salient features of the Banking Commission.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK.

First of all, we are informed that "the Committee happens to be unanimous in its insistence on the establishment of a Central Reserve Bank for India, as the indispensable beginning of all attempts to organise India's banking." This is not a new doctrine, neither is it one which makes us wiser, because the proposition is accepted on all hands. The only pity happens to be that in spite of the fact that we have been trying to get a Reserve Bank for a number of years on the same footing as the Central Banks in all other civilised countries, the wish has not crystallised, with the result that India's banking progress is unnecessarily hindered and delayed to the benefit of outsiders. What we are anxious to discover is the model which the wise men of the Commission have recommended as best suited to our requirements, particularly as to the composition of its Directorate, a question on which there was so much difference of opinion in the Assembly at the last attempt to pass a bill to create a similar institution. On the question whether the members of the Legislatures should be represented on the Directorate and in what manner, the Commission, we trust, has something to state, which is likely to be accepted by the people. There can be no doubt that the sweeping assertion of the Finance Minister of the time at the last debate in the Assembly to the effect that the members of the Legislature should be entirely disqualified from holding seats on the Directorate of the Reserve Bank was not only an absurdity, but was also impracticable in view of the peculiar position of this country where its best talent in finance, banking and commerce is generally sent on to these bodies. To disqualify such talent from holding a seat on the Directorate simply because they happen to be "M.L.A.'s," or "M.L.C.'s," is to shut out those very men who could most effectively as well as advantageously fill the position of directors of our Central Bank.

THE OTHER KNOTTY POINT.

The other question whether the Legislature should be given a special representation on the Directorate is one which will present considerable difficulty at the present juncture. When this question was debated last, our leaders insisted on at least three directors, to be elected by the Assembly, out of a total of fifteen, which was the number proposed for the last Reserve Bank. It was argued against this plea that no similar representation was to be found in the Central Banks in any other part of the world. To this argument the answer of leaders like late Lala Lajpat Rai was that those other countries referred to had responsible self-government, whereas India had not, which made all the difference, and that under the constitution which India possessed at the date of the debate, it was all the more incumbent that popular representatives of the people in the Legislatures of India ought to have a voice in the composition of the Directorate of the Bank. India's constitution is now in the melting-pot, and it is confidently looked forward that we shall have a complete Dominion Status. In view of that change, perhaps the question might have to be considered from a different angle of vision. For our part, however, we should urge that if only three out of fifteen directors are to be elected by the Assembly of Dominion India, there should not be much objection. Still there is the other side of the case, viz: the fear that the political party in power may utilise these three votes and its influence in other direc-

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER

—:o:—

MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT CONGRESS IN BRITISH PRESS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(By Air Mail)

LONDON, June 12.

The Report of the Cawnpore Commission and the accompanying resolution of the Government of the United Provinces have given rise to a series of comments in the British Press. In the Liberal and Labour circles the findings of the Commission were accepted with regret, but the general opinion among the Conservatives was to the effect the Commission's strong criticisms of the Police authorities and of the District Magistrate in particular was unjustified. They recalled the case of General Dyer to show that if the Magistrate had taken firm action he might all the same have been condemned. They argued that Mr. Sale ought not to be blamed for a conduct which, in their opinion, was inevitable owing to what they described as the Government of India's "weak-kneed policy." True to their tradition the Tory die-hards have sought to convince the British public that the lesson to be drawn from Cawnpore riot is that firm British rule is the only guarantee of peace among the communities in India.

The discussions at the Moslem Conference at Bhopal have aroused speculation in the British Press as to the effect of the Conference on the next Round Table Conference. Those who would like to see the final breakdown of the Hindu-Moslem negotiation are predicting that the principle of separate electorate will be agreed upon and that a united front will be presented by all Moslems to this effect. This, they say, would make it imperative for a settlement of the communal question to be imposed on India by the British Government. Such attitude belongs only to a people who delight in self deception. The proper answer to it is that India should give the lie to such a fantastic hope. To this end, therefore, all communities in India must exert themselves to the utmost, for it would be a great calamity were they to betray their Mother land at this most critical stage of its history.

"IN THE INTERESTS OF INDIA"

The question of resuming the work of the Round Table Conference continues to receive public attention. The declaration by the Congress Working Committee that even if the communal question remains unsettled Mahatma Gandhi will come to London in autumn to put the Congress case before the Round Table Conference, has been given wide publicity in this country. Mr. Baldwin in a letter to the Prime Minister regards the resumption of the Conference in the first week of Septtmber as inconvenient for the Conservative Party's delegates and also demands an official statement that the "safeguards on which the British Delegates insisted be accepted as the basis of the future discussion." The Prime Miniter in reply, set out the scope of the discussions at the resumed Conference as follows: Federation; Indian Responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the intrests of India for such matters as defence, external affairs, the position of Minorities, the financial credit of India and the discharge of obligations. The phrase "in the interest of India" incurred the displeasure of the diehards and Mr. Churchill immediately entered the lists against the resumption of the Conference. In a speech at Folkestone he (Mr. Churchill) raised the cry Conservative Party, hands off the Round Table Conference! Nothing short of keeping India in utter subjection to Great Britain would evoke his sympathy.

CHURCHILL FOR AMERICA

It has been announced in the Press that Mr. Churchill is to go to U. S. A. this summer as the apostle of British Rule in India. In a lecture tour he will endeavour to convince the American people of his own view of the Indian political situation and once again America is to listen to the type of oratory with which

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

"Laws" For Frontier Pathans.

Giving evidence before the Frontier Regulations Committee, Mr. Amirchand Bombwal strongly objected to the retention of special repressive laws and Regulations in the Frontier Province Mr. Bombwal is not a Muslim nor what Anglo-Indian scribes would call a "Red Shirt Revolutionary" out to shatter the British Empire to pieces through the terrible method of enrolling non-violent volunteers to picket liquor and foreign cloth shop. What Mr. Bombwal says is, therefore, all the more worthy of notice. He maintained that the Frontier Pathans were neither more vindictive nor blood-feuded than people of other provinces and in no way inferior in "honesty, trustfulness and moral courage". He emphasised the fact that the Province was singularly free from communal feelings, on which the Frontier can justly pride itself. He gave instances of how the Regulations, designed ostensibly against criminal offences, were used to fight political movements.

"Military Strategy" V. Justice

That the abandonment of the system of medieval harshness and the immediate enforcement of free primary education, as pointed out by Mr. Bombwal, constituted the best guarantee against serious crimes, would be obvious to any sensible person who did not regard Frontier Pathan as anything less than a human being. The obvious, however, cannot appeal to those who consider that the inhabitants of the N. W. F. P. are so many strategical nuisances, extremely offensive to their militarist sense. But Frontier Regulations Committee or no Frontier Regulations Committee the days of injustice to that Province are numbered. India is determined to see that the Pathan is vindicated and comes into his own.

"Honourable Interpretation".

According to the "Near East and India" the United Kingdom Trade Mission to Egypt has made some disturbing discoveries. Although Great Britain has "steered Egypt out of bankruptcy, mutiny and invasion," she has done nothing to fight "those peculiarities of Egypt which link her in trade to other countries." The law remains the Code Napolean, the language of the courts is French and there are far more French and Italian schools than English. According to the "Near East" "there can be little doubt that the main reason for this state of things is to be found in the honourable interpretation placed by Great Britain on her trusteeship". So far the "honourable interpretation" had been working with a fair amount of financial success both in the Sudan and Egypt. But now Britain has unfortunately become "one of a group of nations competing for business in Egypt". Therefore, the Trade Mission is obliged to "recommend the adoption of several measures not only to enable young British subjects to have a chance to be at home with English speech and English ways but also to supplement the little that Egyptians themselves have done hitherto for the education of girls". We note the alarm. We also note "British subjects". And we wonder if the hypocrisy of "honourable interpretation" could be more nauseating.

A Faculty Of Technology.

At long last the Senate of the Bombay University has adopted a resolution for the institution of a Faculty of Technology. The mere institution of a separate Faculty for Technology is something which might well have been done at least twenty years ago. Yet there are men like Dr. W. Burns and Dr. N. A. F. Moos, who would refer the matter back to the Syndicate. It remains to be seen when, what really matters, a Technological Institute, will be established. The Senate has accepted Dr. Viegas' resolution directing the Syndicate to set apart Rs. 5 lakhs for the establishment of a Department Chemical Aechnology. It is up to the Syndicate to make every possible attempt to secure the co-operation of the Government, the Bombay Municipality and bodies like the Mill-owners' Association in founding a well-equipped Technological Institute.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

—:o:—

Provision For Promoting Economic Welfare.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

We reproduce the following from the "North China Herald" of May 19. It is the full translation of the Yueh Fa (Provisional Constitution) as finally adopted at the fourth general session of the Kuo-Min-Hui (the National People's Convention of China) on May 12. As such it is a historic document worth careful study in view especially of the fact that the Constitution of the Swaraj Government in India is under preparation:—

PREAMBLE.

The National Government, in order to reconstruct the Republic of China on the basis of the Three Principles of the People and the Constitution of Five Powers, which forms the underlying principle of the revolution, having now brought the revolution from the military to the political tutelage period, deems it necessary to promulgate a Yueh Fa (Provisional Constitution) for general observance, so that the realization of constitutional government may be accelerated and political power restored to a popularly-elected government; and further, in pursuance of the last will of our late leader, has called at the national capital the Kuo-Min-Hui-I (National People's Convention).

The said National People's Convention do hereby enact and ordain the following Provisional Constitution for enforcement during the political tutelage period:—

CAPTER 1.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Article 1.—The territory of the Republic of China consists of the various provinces and Mongolia and Tibet.

Article 2.—The sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the people as a whole.

All persons who, according to Law, enjoy the nationality of the Republic of China shall be citizens (Kuo-Min) of the Republic of China.

Article 3.—The Republic of China shall be a unified Republic for ever.

Article 4.—The national flag of the Republic of China shall have a red background with a "blue sky and white sun" in the upper left corner.

CHAPTER 2.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Article 6.—All citizens (Kuo-Min) of the Republic of China shall be equal before the law, irrespective of sex, race, religion or caste.

Article 7.—Citizens of the Republic of China shall, according to the stipulation in Article 8 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction," enjoy in all completely autonomous districts (Hsien) the rights of election, initiative, recall and referendum as provided by Article 9 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction".

Article 8.—Except in accordance with law, no person (Jen-min) shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished.

When a person is arrested or detained on a criminal charge, the organ responsible for his (or her) arrest or detention shall send him (or her) to the competent court for trial not later than 24 hours. The party concerned may himself petition, or some other person may petition on his behalf that he be brought (before the Court) for trial within 24 hours.

Article 9.—Except in accordance with Law, no person other than those in active military service, shall be subject to trial by a military court.

Article 10.—Except in accordance with law, no private houses of the people shall be subject to forcible entry, search or sealing.

Article 11.—All persons shall have the liberty of conscience.

Article 12.—All persons shall be free to choose and change their residence; such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 13.—All persons shall have the right to the privacy of correspondence and telegraphic communications; such right shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 14.—All persons shall have the freedom of assembly and formation of associations; such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 15.—All persons shall have the liberty of speech and publication; such liberty shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 16.—Except in accordance with law, no private property shall be sealed or confiscated.

Article 17.—The exercise of the right of ownership by any private owner of property, in so far as it does not conflict with the public interest, shall be protected by law.

Article 18.—Where public interest necessitates, the property of the people may be expropriated in accordance with law.

Article 19.—All persons shall have the right to inherit property in accordance with law.

Article 20.—All persons shall have the right of petition (to the Government).

Article 21.—All persons shall have the right to institute judicial proceedings at the courts of justice, in accordance with law.

Article 22.—All persons shall have the right to submit petitions, and institute administrative proceedings (at the Administrative Court) in accordance with law (for the redress of wrongs done by Governmennt administrative organs).

Article 23.—All persons shall have the right to compete in civil service examinations in accordance with law.

Article 24.—All persons may, according to law, hold public posts.

Article 25.—All persons shall have the duty of paying taxes in accordance with law.

Article 26.—All persons shall have the duty of undertaking military service and of performing compulsory labour (for the State) in accordance with law.

Article 27.—All persons shall have the duty to obey the measures taken by Government Organs in the performance of their duties according to law.

CHAPTER 3.—ESSENTIALS OF POLITICAL TUTELAGE.

Article 28.—The political policies and programmes during the period of political tutelage shall be in accordance with the "Outline of National Reconstruction".

Article 29.—The system of district autonomy shall be enforced in accordance with provision of the "Outline of National Reconstruction" and the "Law governing the Institution of District Autonomy."

Article 30.—During the period of political tutelage, the National Congress of Kyomintang delegates (Kuo-Min-Tang-Tsuan- Kuo-Tai-Piao-Ta-Hui) shall exercise the governing powers on behalf of the National People's Congress (Kuo-Min-Ta-Hui). During the recess of the National Congress of Kuomintang delegates, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang shall exercise the said powers.

Article 31.—The National Government shall train and guide (the citizens) in the exercise of the four political rights of election, initiative, recall and referendum.

Article 32.—The National Government shall exercise the five governing powers, namely, executive legislative, judicial, examination and supervisory.

CHAPTER 4.—PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD.

Article 33.—In order to develop the people's economic welfare, the state (Kuo-Chia) shall afford every encouragement and prtoection to the productive enterprise of the people.

Article 34.—In order to develop rural economy, to improve the living conditions of farmers as well as to promote the well-being of peasants, the state shall take active steps for the carrying out of the following measures:—

1. Reclamation of all waste land in the country and development of farm irrigation.
2. Establishment of agricultural banks and encouragement of co-operative enterprises in the rural communities;
3. Enforcement of the (public-granary system for the prevention of famine and other calamities and replenishment of the people's food-supplies;
4. Development of agricultural education with special emphasis on scientific experiments, extensive development of agricultural enterprises, and increase of agricultural produce.
5. Encouragement of road-building in the rural villages to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products.

Article 35.—The State shall open and develop oil, coal, gold and iron mines; and shall also encourage and protect private mining enterprises.

Article 36.—The State shall undertake and inaugurate State shipping enterprises; and shall also encourage and protect private shipping enterprises.

Article 37.—All persons shall be free to choose their profession or occupation. But when it is contrary to the public interest, the State may, by law, restrict or deny such freedom.

Article 38.—All persons shall be free to make contracts; such freedom, in so far as it is not in conflict with the public interest or with good morals, shall be protected by Law.

Article 39.—In order to better their economic well-being as well as to promote closer co-operation between Capital and Labour, the people may form occupational organisations in accordance with law.

Article 40.—Both capital and labour shall develop productive enterprises in accordance with the principle of co-operation and mutual benefit.

Article 41.—In order to improve the living conditions of labour, the state shall put into effect various Laws for the protection of labour and shall afford special protection to child and woman workers in respect of their age and health.

Article 42.—In order to safeguard as well as relieve peasants and workers who shall be unable to work on account of accidents, sickness, disability or old age, the state shall put into effect a labour insurance system.

Article 43.—In order to promote the economic interests of the people, the state shall encourage and promote various co-operative enterprises.

Article 44.—The state may control or regulate the production or sale as well as the market price of daily necessaries of the people.

Article 45.—Laws shall be enacted for the prohibition of usury, and exorbitant rents for the use of immovable properties.

Article 46.—The State shall give appropriate relief to those members of the national forces who are disabled in the course of active service.

CHAPTER 5.—THE EDUCATION OF THE CITIZENS.

Article 47.—The Three Principles of the People shall be the basic principles of education in the Republic of China.

Article 48.—Both sexes shall have equal opportunity for education.

Article 49.—All public and private educational institutions in the country shall be subject to the supervision of the state, and shall also be responsible for the carrying out of the educational policies adopted by the state.

Article 50.—All children of school age shall receive free education. Details shall be separately provided by law.

Article 51.—Those who have not had free education (in their youth) shall receive special adult education. Details shall separately provided by law.

Article 52.—The Central and local Governments shall provide adequate funds for necessary educational expenses, and shall also safeguard the security of funds which are, by law, specially set apart (for educational purposes).

Article 53.—The state shall give encouragement or grants to private educational institutions which have achieved particularly satisfactory results.

Article 54.—Encouragement and grants shall be given for the education of overseas Chinese.

Article 55.—The state shall encourage and safeguard members of the administrative or teaching staffs of schools who hold satisfactory records and have been long in service.

Article 56.—All public and private educational institutions in the country shall establish scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of deserving but needy students.

Article 57.—The state shall encourage and protect research and discoveries in science or the arts.

Article 58.—The state shall protect and preserve historic remains and ancient relics which have historical, cultural or artistic value.

CHAPTER 6.—DIVISION OF POWER BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Article. 59.—The principle of equilibrium shall be adopted in the division of power between the central and local governments, as stipulated in Article 17 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction."

Article 60.—The various local governments may, within their respective sphere of authority, enact and ordain local laws and regulations. Where such laws and regulations are in conflict with those promulgated by the Central Government, they shall be null and void.

Article 61.—The demarcation of central and local revenues shall be separately determined by law.

Article 62.—The Central Government may restrict, by law, any local tax when

1. It is contrary to public interest,
2. It encroaches upon the source of central revenue.
3. It constitutes overlapping taxation,
4. It is detrimental to communications.
5. It is unjustifiably imposed upon goods imported from other localities for the sole benefit of the locality concerned.
6. It is in the nature of transit duty on commodities in circulation among various localities.

Article 63.—The power of granting patents and monopolies is vested in the Central Government.

Article 64.—When one of the province reaches the period of Constitutionalism, the division of powers between the Central and the local Governments shall be definite in detail by law in accordance with the "Outline of National Reconstruction."

CHAPTER 7.—ORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS.

SECTION 1.—THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Article 65.—The National Government shall exercise all the governing powers of the Republic of China.

Article 66.—The National Government shall have supreme command over the land, naval and air forces.

Article 67.—The National Government shall have the power to declare war, to negotiate peace and to conclude treaties.

Article 68.—The National Government shall exercise the power of granting amnesties, pardons, reprieves, and restitution of civic rights.

Article 69.—The National Government shall exercise the power of conferring medals and decorations of honour.

Article 70.—The National Government shall compile and publish a budget and financial statement of the national revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year.

Article 71.—The National Government shall be composed of the following five Yuan; the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yun and the Control Yuan, as well as various ministries and Commissions.

Article 72.—The National Government shall have a President and an appropriate number of State Councillors, who shall be selected and appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. The number of State Councillors shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 73.—The President of the National Government shall represent the National Government both internally and internationally.

Article 74.—The Presidents of the five Yuan and the Heads of various Ministries and Commissions shall be appointed or dismissed in accordance with law by the National Government at the instance of the President of the National Government.

Article 75.—All laws shall be promulgated and Mandates issued upon the signature of the President of the National Government according to law.

Article 76.—The various Yuan, Ministeries, or Commissions may, according to Law, issue orders.

Article 77.—The organization of the National Government and of the various Yuan, Ministeries and Commissions shall be separately determined by Law.

SECTION 2.—THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Article 78.—In each province, a Provincial Government shall be established, which shall attend to the administration of provincial affairs under the direction of the National Government. Its organisation shall be separately determined by law.

Article 79.—When, as stipulated in Article 16 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction", a province reaches the period of Constitutionalism, the (Provincialism) Assembly of People's Delegates may elect a Provincial Governor (Sheng Chang).

Article 80.—The system of local Government in Mongolia and Tibet shall be determined separately by Law in the light of the local conditions.

Article 81.—In each district (Hsien), a district Government shall be established, which shall attend to the administration of district affairs under the direction of the Provincial Governments. Its organisation shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 82.—In each of the districts, a district autonomy preparatory committee shall be organized to carry out the preparations as provided for in Article 8 of the "Outline of National Reconstruction." Its organization shall be separately determined by Law.

Article 83.—Municipalities may be established in lacalities, where industry and commerce, population or other special conditions warrant. The organization of such Municipalities shall be separately determined by Law.

CHAPTER 8.—ANNEX.

Article 84.—All laws which are in conflict with this Yueh Fa (Provisional Constitution) shall be null and void.

Article 85.—The power of interpreting this Yueh Fa shall be exercised by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang of China.

Article 86.—A draft of the (Permanent) Constitution (Hsieh-Fa- shall be prepared by the Legislative Yuan on the basis of the "Outline of National Reconstruction" as well as the achievement during the political tutelage and constitutional periods. The said draft shall be duly made known to the people at large in preparation for its adoption and enforcement at the opportune moment.

Article 87.—When a majority of the provinces in the country reach the period of constitutionalism—that is, when district autonomy has been completely instituted throughout each of such provinces—then the National Government shall immediately summon a National People's Congress (Kuo-Min-Ta-Hui) to decide upon the adoption and promulgation of the Ssien Fa (Permanent Constitution).

Article 88.—The present Yueh Fa (Provisional Constitution) shall be enacted by the National People's Convention (Kuo-Min-Hui-I) and forwarded to the National Government for promulgation.

Article 89.—The present Yueh Fa shall come into force from the date of promulgation.—Kuo Min.

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RURAL UPLIFT CONFERENCE

A Plea For New Orientation

PT. MALAVIYA ON TWO FUNDAMENTAL WAYS

POONA, June 20.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Agricultural Association the Rural Uplift Conference met this afternoon at the Sir Vihaldas Thackersay Hall in the Poona Sevasadan. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided. A large number of delegates from mofussil were present, and workers interested in the question of village reconstruction also attended.

PRACTICAL WORK AT VILLAGE UPLIFT CENTRE.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the guests explained the objects of the Conference and various aspects of the practical work that was very successfully being carried out at the village uplift centre opened by the Deccan Agricultural Association at Khed Shivapur, a hamlet 16 miles from Poona. He also took a review of the similar activities started by other organisations in other parts of the country.

In the course of of his presidential address, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya dwelt on the immensity of the problem of village reconstruction. He said the nation lived not in cities and towns, but in the villages which, in this country, numbered about 750,000. He deplored that in spite of the existence of British rule in this country for 150 years, the vast rural population had remained entirely neglected. While in the cities they could see civilisation in matters of drainage, water supply, schools, etc. they had to witness quite a contrast in the villages, nay even a few steps outside a capital city like Delhi for the construction of which crores of rupees had been spent. Unfortunately, our villages were the abodes of ignorance, poverty and wretchedness.

A PLEA FOR NEW ORIENTATION.

Continuing the Pandit said that the problem of rural uplift required a new orientation. Government had not utilised the resources of the country so much for education, sanitation and medical aid as for administrative purposes, the army, military, etc. He next emphasised the need for the spread of primary education which would go a long way towards solving the problem of village reconstruction. He concluded after suggesting two fundamental ways to solve the problem of village reconstruction, viz., finding of employment for everybody in the village, such as spinning and weaving, and preparing the villagers for self-defence against riots and dacoities.

The Subjects Committee meets to-night to consider the resolutions to be placed before the Conference to-morrow.—A. P.

SHORT-SIGHTED AND SUICIDAL MOVE

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman On Saturday's Unrepresentative Parsi Meeting.

A PROTEST AND A CHALLENGE

Mr. K. F. Nariman addressed the following letter on Saturday to the Secretaries, Mazdayani Mandal, Bombay:—

Dear Sirs,—With reference to the preliminary meeting of some Parsi ladies and gentlemen summoned by your "Mazdayani Mandal" to-day, I desire to place the following views on record.

I do not admit either the right of your Mandal or any other institution to summon such a meeting in the name of the community and, therefore, the resolutions passed at such a meeting will be challenged, if an attempt is made to pass them off as representing the representative voice or views of the Parsi community as a whole. Even for a preliminary meeting of this description, to be entitled to be called "representative" the first essential requisite should be that the delegates and members summoned to attend should be elected either by the community as a whole or through some institution and organisations admittedly and authoritatively representing some important section and classes of the community. Delegates may be elected by a direct or indirect electorate an off-hand selecting of certain individuals howsoever important or otherwise influential arbitrarily made by some office-bearers connected with your "Mandal" which is essentially a non-political body, cannot give the delegates the authority and sanction or stamp of a representative character which they could otherwise claim if elected through certain well-defined and recognised constituency of the community. The high-handed procedure adopted in selecting the so-called delegates is by itself sufficient to deprive the Conference both of its rpresentative character and also of any authority or sanction on behalf of the community. Under these circumstances it can only be discribed as an informal meeting of a few individuals. Whose views and and resolutions will bind none but those who attend and vote one way or another. I do not understand as to what method or principle was adopted in sending invitations and making selections of so-called delegates to attend to-day's meeting? In a matter so vitally affecting the interests and political reputation of the community, every member of the community however, poor and apparently insignificant, has every right to express his opinion and to give his vote.

SURPRISING "AUDACITY."

He does not loose that primary right to express his opinion, simply because he is not in the lime-light of public life, either on account of his poverty or for want of proper opportunities. You are aware that on more than one occasion even the claim of such a representative and influential body as the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds, to speak or act on behalf of the community on a comparatively much smaller and issue was successfully challenged, till even they had to give up the pretence to speak or act on behalf of the community as a whole; in spite of such bitter experiences of the past, the audacity of your comparatively insignificant and non-political Mandal to speak or act on behalf of the community on such a vital political issue is surprising. I have neither the time nor the inclination for the present to adopt such effective means to assert the constitutional rights of the community as a whole; but future developments will be awaited and necessary steps, regardless of all consequences, will certainly be taken to assert that right. A house full of nominees, packed by means of private invitations issued at the whim or inclination of certain individuals without consulting any bodies or individuals can, under no circumstances and by no stretch of imagination, be discribed, even for the purpose of a preliminary meeting as representative, be particularly when resolutions of such vital importance are to be issued in the name of the community. What right has the same body of non-descripts to draft resolutions in the particular form and present such ready-made drafts before a packed house? Again what right have those same unknown individuals to nominate a President before hand? I thus strongly object to the procedure on principle though the personnel may be highly desirable. As on account of the preliminary objection and initial wrong and autocratic procedure, I do not admit the representative character of to-day's meeting and challenge its authority to speak or act or pass any even draft resolution on behalf of the community. I have deemed it advisable to abstain from participating in its proceedings. If you will still revise the procedure and arrange to call a duly constituted preliminary meeting with delegates selected on democratic principle of election by various electorates and constituencies, so as to give an opportunity to all to express their views on this important subject, I shall be prepared to participate and convince the community of the extremely mischievous and disastrous effects of the short-sighted and suicidal move started by few; as I have no desire to shirk these very important issues; You will, therefore, please put on record this protest and challenge in to-day's meeting so as to avoid any complication or misunderstanding in the future.

HAARDAT EXPENDITION REACHES KABUL

To Cover 25,000 Kilometres In 15 Months

PESHAWAR, June 20.

Haardat Expedition which arrived here last evening from Kabul, is leaving to-morrow for Kashmir.

Monsieur G. M. Haardat, the leader of the Expedition, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said that the expedition which is being patronised by the French Government, Henry Citroen Scientific Institution, Paris, and the National Geographical Society, Washington, will cover 25,000 kilometres in 15 months' time. "My expedition" he said, "was the first to cross Sahara in 1920/22 by motor-cars, and again the first in 1924/25 to cross Africa by means of modern transport. The present expedition will complete the work then started by crossing the Asiatic Continent in cars."

FROM BEIRUT TO KABUL IN 2½ MONTHS.

The expedition, which comprises 29 members, including assistants and staff, six caterpillars, three light cars and six lorries full of luggage and petrol, left Beirut on 4th April and crossing the Syrian desert, Iras, Persia and Afghanistan, has arrived in India. From Peshawar the expedition is going to Srinagar and will attempt to cross the Pamirs by Gilgit route. It they are not able to cross by means of cars, caterpillars and other means will be employed. A number of specially-built cars have arrived from Peking and are waiting on the other side of the Pamirs where the expedition will join them and proceed to Chinese Turkistan and Gobi desert, reaching the region of Ordos and thence to Peking. From Peking the Expedition will go south and probe the interior of China, returning via Siam, I India, Baluchistan and Arabia.

UNEVENTFUL JOURNEY.

The journey from Beirut to Peshawar, said M. Haardat, was uneventful and easy, excepting for the difficulty experienced in crossing the rivers. Such delays, however, were profitably exploited by the members of the Expedition in making sound records and movietone pictures for Pathe, landscape drawings, etc. M. Haardat acknowledged the valuable assistance and courtesy shown to them on both sides of Khyber.—A. P.

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CENSORING POSTAL LETTERS

—:o:—

Jawaharlal On The Inconvenience

INCOMPETENT HANDLING BY POST OFFICE

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, June 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has addressed a letter to the Post Master General, United Provinces, Lucknow, complaining about the ugly ant incompetent censoring of letters addressed to him. He says: "I write to draw your attention to the fact that it is becoming difficult for me to utilise the services of the Post Office for purposes of correspondence. I am not considering the morality or propriety of censoring letters, but wish to lay stress on the inconveniences caused by the delay in delivering letters, owing to interlopers trying to find out what the letters contain. The work of opening and re-sealing letters is done incompetently. The love that citizens should have for the Post Office organisations suffers a rude shock, when every morning and evening one has to face these instances of bungling incompetence." Jawaharlal suggests using of better men and better tools for unsavoury work.

DEMAND FOR LOANS OF TWO CRORES

Motion In Madras Council

(From Our Corre pondent.)
MADRAS, June 20.

A Co-operative Conference held in Madras to-day.

Professor Ranga has tabled a motion demanding a loan of one crore of rupees for co-operative purposes from Government, and a Takavi loan of rupees one crore, for giving agricultural relief and relieving indebtedness of ryots. Another resolution demands 25 per cent of reduction in land revenue and postponement of deserving cases to next 3 years.

SIR F. NOYCE ON LEAVE.

Simla.—Sir Frank Noyce, Secretary, Educational Department, is proceeding to England on four months leave and is sailing from Bombay on 4th July.—A. P.

—:o:—

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

they themselves joined battle in their struggle for independence.

The Indian States Subjects Conference has received attention in the Press here. The discussions which took place at the Conference and the resolutions adopted have been partially reported in the "Times." The claims advanced in the resolutions have been received with a measure of sympathy although definite comments have been withheld; the absence of adverst criticism is an evidence of the British public's sympathy with the aspirations of the Indian States People.

The work of the Indian Sandhurst Committee has been followed here with interest and satisfaction has been expressed with the reported decision that half the number of the candidates for the college will be recruited from the ranks of the Indian Army.

MISREPRESETNING THE CONGRESS

There have appeared in the Conservative papers attempts to misconstrue the activities of Congress leaders. Extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speeches have been used to show that he has been busy inciting the people to a breach of the Delhi agreement. The motive for this discreditable conduct is to make the British public believe that the boycott of foreign cloth is merely a part of anti-British campaign which is being carried on more vigorously than ever in spite of the Delhi Agreement; and to make out a case that the Congress leaders are not unanimously supporting Mahatma Gandhi's policy. There is no question, however, that these attempts have failed of their purpose, for all shades of political opinion in this country, are, if anything, fully convinced of the unanimity of policy among the Congress leaders.

During the week rumour was afloat that the Maharaja of Patiala repudiated the principle of Federation between British India and Indian States. It was reported in the "Times" that the Maharaja in collaboration with some other Princes was about to issue a memorandum in which an alternative scheme would be set out. Since the British Imperialists believe that a divided India would be amenable to British rule, it is a delight to them to give undue prominence to anything purporting to be an obstacle in the way of Indian self-government, and so they would not scruple o give currency to unfounded rumours.

THE BURMA REVOLT

The revolt in Burma is definitely agitating the public's mind in this country. The "Times" is devoting greater attention to it and from the little that has been reported here one gathers that the situation has become alarming to the British Government. Faithful to its policy of seeing in every political disturbance an anti-Indian feeling, the "Times" has maintained in a leading article the stupid idea that the revolt is the outcome of a movement for the separation of Burma from India.

All these cunning perversions of the meanings of political movements are merely part of certain British Imperialists' design to create disensions in India by hook or by crook so that the energy which is giving momentum to the national movement may be side-tracked into futile recriminations. These tactics of course, deceive nobody but the Imperialists themselves; it is a delusion which will in time avenge itself upon those who refuse to face the music.

BANKING COMMITTEE REPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

tions, for manipulating finance, more for the party's own advantage than from the standpoint of the financial interest of the country as a whole. This is a point on which, no doubt, there will be room for considerable difference of opinion and one wonders whether the Commission has weighed and considered this question from the standpoint of Dominion India. Its recommendations on that basis would, no doubt, be of considerable interest to those who are worried over this problem.

STATE INTERFERENCE.

The greatest difficulty about Central Banks according to the experience of all European countries has been their domination by the State, more or less, though attempts are being continuously made there to keep the State influence at bay as far as possible. However, the peculiar position of a Central Bank is one which of necessity admits of some sort of State influence. In fact, it is argued by experts that there is scarcely a Central Bank in the world which is not influenced by the State to some degree. In view of this the question of a Directorate elected by the Assembly from the party in power, i.e., the majority under a Dominion Government, will have to be weighed most cautiously.

STATE OR SHAREHOLDERS' BANK.

The other point to be considered is whether our Reserve Bank is going to be a purely State Bank, or a Shareholders' Bank. When the last Reserve Bank Bill was considered, there was an influential section who were fighting for a purely State Bank. They seem to have been obsessed with the fear that the shareholders' bank, in some form or other, would be influenced by the money-making and dividend getting problem and was for that reason undesirable. The obvious answer happens to be that all over the world the Central Banks are shareholders' banks, except in three unimportant centres, viz: Australia, Latvia and Esthionia. In all other countries the Central Banks are shareholders' banks and they seem to be working most satisfactorily, for the simple reason that the shareholders' rights of interference are effectively restricted by the Charter in each case and the maximum dividends are also fixed. The advantage of a Shareholders' Bank, as against the pure State Bank, is that the capital being subscribed by outsiders, the State has less excuse for interference, than in the case of a bank, which rests entirely on the credit of the State because it works without any capital. It is thus interesting to ask what form has been recommended by the Central Banking Commission. Are they for a purely State Bank or for a Shareholders' Bank, and for what reasons?

LINKING CENTRAL WITH JOINT STOCK BANKS.

The next point is whether the Central Banking Commission has made any recommendations by which our important Joint Stock Banks will be made to act as agents of the Central Bank at different locations, instead of the monopoly being exclusively controlled by the Imperial Bank. In this connection the suggestion of Prof. Dadachanji of Calcutta University, viz: that the privilege of acting as Agent of the Reserve Bank should not be the monopoly of the Imperial Bank, and that the Government balances as well as this work of acting as Reserve Bank agents, should be distributed among a number of selected banks to be recognised as "schedule banks," side by side with the Imperial Bank, is excellent, and we should be anxious to know whether the Central Banking Commission's Report has any recommendation to make on that footing.

(To Be Continued.)

A Chembur correspondent writes.—"The people of Govandi village of Trombay Island have sent a petition to the Collector of the Suburban District, signed by many housholders requesting the Government to remove a liquor shop which has been established in the village.

"I AM A REVOLUTIONARY & AM PROUD OF IT"

"Magistrate s Behave Like Subordinate Police Officers"

Sukhdev's Application Before Special Tribunal

LAHORE, June 15.

"The Jail rules should not be enforced in such a way as to hamper the accused in his defence; if the accused were to apprehend that any application written by him in jail is liable to be read by the prosecution or the court before he has consulted his counsel the accused would not be able to write any application or instructions and the court and the Public Prosecutor should not interpose between the accused and his counsel." Thus argued Mr. Sham Lal, defence counsel, when the question of returning Mr. Sukhdev Raj's application, withheld b ythe jail authorities was taken up again before the Special Tribunal.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S APPLICATION.

Mr. Sham Lal put in the following application defining the position of the accused:

1. That on 10-6-1931, Sukh Dev Raj accused drafted some applications in jail, in order to be presented to the Court.

2. That the Superintendent, Jail, did not allow the applications to be brought in Court.

3. That the accused protested against this act of the Superintendent and the Court called for those applications.

4. That the Superintendent sent one application, but withheld the other.

5. That the accused requested the Court to hand over the application sent by the Superintendent Jail, to him, before he decided to put in that application, that the Court allowed it.

6. That with regard to the 2nd application the Court issued a notice to the Superintendent to show cause as to why he had withheld the application of the accused and as to why an order should not be passed that he should not withhold such an application in future.

7. That on 13th June the Public Prosecutor produced the application in Court and stated that the application had been withheld under a mistake.

8. That on this the accused requested the court to hand over the application to him so that he might consult his counsel before he presented to the Court.

9. That the Public Prosecutor objected to this request of the accused and stated that the application should be returned to the Superintendent, Jail, that he might like to prove the contents of the application against the accused.

10. That a peculiar position has arisen with regard to defence of the accused, the application withheld by the Superintendent was only necessary on 10th June, there is no point in presenting it on any other date. While the accused was not allowed to put in the application on the proper date, the prosecution claim its right of proving it against the accused.

11. That according to law all facilities should be given to the accused for his defence. The enforcement of Jail rules which might hamper the defence of the accused should not be allowed by this court.

12. That it would be difficult for the accused to write any application or instruction if the court or prosecution interposes between him and his counsel.

13. These difficulties might also arise in future; the accused, therefore, prays that the following orders may be passed by the Court:—

(a) That the accused has got a right to bring a written application and consult his counsel before presenting it to the Court without the Court or prosecution knowing about its contents.

(b) That the Superintendent, Jail, has no authority to withhold such an application.

(c) In no case has the Superintendent got any authority to give such applications to the prosecution or allow it to be proved.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OBJECTION.

The Public Prosecutor objected to the application and said it was only meant for publication in the Press.

Mr. Sham Lal:—I object very strongly to the remark made by the Public Prosecutor that our object is only to do propaganda work and not to protect the interest of the accused.

President:—The Public Prosecutor should explain if he meant to cast any reflection on the counsel for defence.

Public Prosecutor:—I did not mean anything personally against Mr. Sham Lal.

Mr. Sham Lal:—I accept the explanation and assure the Public Prosecutor that the object of the application is to put the position of the accused definitely. Counsel then quoted High Court's circular and argued that if the accused was hampered in any way in his defence by the jail authorities, the court could protect the accused.

Mr. Saleem:—What do you want the court to do?

Mr. Sham Lal:—I want that the application should be returned to Sukhdev Raj and the Superintendent, Jail, should be directed not to withhold such application in future.

President:—(To Public Prosecutor). Why do you want to preserve the application?

Public Prosecutor:—This is a piece of evidence for the prosecution. I would prove that the accused is a revolutionary in as much as he calls Mr. Harikishan, a comrade and applauds his action.

"I AM PROUD OF BEING A REVOLUTIONARY."

Mr. Sham Lal:—I insist upon the right of the accused to have his application back otherwise the accused is not afraid of admitting that he is a revolutionary. Why to prove it by inferences. Here I put an application on his behalf of the accused wherein he admits that he is a revolutionary and proud of being a revolutionary. But that does not mean that he should be deprived of a legal right in having his application back.

At this stage Mr. Sham Lal put in the following application in Mr. Sukhdev Raj's hand-writing:

In view of the fact that prosecution have been playing with me, ever since my arrest, what they call in common language dirty game, which seriously jeopardize my arrangements for defence, I wish to bring the following facts to the notice of this Court:—

(a) Immediately after my arrest on 3-5-1931, I was taken to the Lahore Fort Police lock-up. I applied for permission to see my counsel, but the police authorities did not have the courtesy of an open refusal even. My applications, as well as, those of my legal advisers remained unattended to. If it had not been for the interference of this Court on my behalf, I might till have been rotting in the police lock-up.

(b) I was remanded to police custody twice, each time for a fortnight. On the first occasion the learned Magistrate granted the remand in one minute, thinking it improper to give even a patient hearing to the accused. On the second occasion I was remanded to police custody in my absence, and this information was conveyed to me afterwards.

MAGISTRATES REFUSED TO RECORD MY COMPLAINT.

(c) At the time of the identification parades, the learned Magistrate-in-charge, failed to record my protest inspite of my repeated requests regarding the irregularities in the parade. The learned Magistrate also refused to allow my counsel to be present at the time of the identification parades. The Magistrates behaved like Subordinate Police officers, rather than independent judges. Their attitude is, as it ought to be, in a system, where the judiciary is a tool in the hands of the executive, for the strangling efficiency of law and order. The poor Magistrate cannot serve two masters. Either he must obey his own judgment or he must obey the wishes of his bread-giver, the executive.

(d) After the expiry of both the remands on 2-6-1931, I was transferred to the judicial lock-up, with explicit instructions that I was to be placed along with the other accused in this case to enable mutual consultations regarding defence. But the Jail Superintendent chose to ignore these orders and conferred upon me the honour of being locked up in the condemned cell No. 140, where Sardar Bhagat Singh, Sjt. Rajguru had resided during the days immediately preceding their executions. It was not till the afternoon of 4th June, 1930, that I was placed with the co-accused in my case.

(e) On the forenoon of the 6th June 1931, while my co-accused were attending the court, I was called to the jail gate for an interview. Instead of having an interview, I was surprised to find myself being taken to punishment cells. I was informed by the Deputy Jailor, that powers higher than the Court, have been pleased to set aside the instructions of the Court allowing me to meet with the other accused. The higher powers which I understand to be the Local Government, have also ordered for me solitary confinement, since no prisoner, political or otherwise, is allowed to come within a distance of 50 yards from my cell.

From the above, it is quite clear that the Government are not playing a fair game. They are not relying upon the strength of their case to secure convictions for us, but they are resorting to ugly manoeuvres to hinder the arrangements for defence. The prosecution being quite conscious of the weakness of their case against me and my comrades, which might tumble down like a house of cards in the face of a properly constituted defence, have endeavoured to resort to underhand tactics. When the court has given definite instructions that I am to be placed with the other accused, it is certainly not very honourable for the prosecution to get instructions issued from the Local Government, that the orders of the Court are to be ignored. I submit, Sir, that the prosecution is taking the law in their own hands. Their attitude is a clear case of contempt of court. They have succeeded in over-riding the decision of the Court when they could not persuade the Court to keep me separate. This is high-handedness not worthy of gentlemen.

TRIAL A MERE FARCE.

The Government have shown by their high-handed attitude that they consider the trial a mere make-believe and a farce. They will abide by the decisions of this Court if they are favourable to their interests. In the case of an adverse decision from the Court, they have shown to what length they will go, to nullify the effect of the orders of the Court. They have shown no scruple in trying to use all the machinery of the Government to crush the weak but honest rebels against their tyranny. I am a revolutionary and I am proud of it. Let the prosecution be fair, or else what is the use of this trial? What is the good of the accused co-operating in the proceedings of the Court? Even if they are acquitted by the Court the prosecution will refuse to release them, and detain them, may be, under regulation III of 1818.

I have stated my case as best I could. I request the Court to assert itself against the lawlessness of the prosecution and protect the interest of the accused. If a trial is to be fair, both parties ought to respect the authority of the Court, or else it is all useless.

Hoping an early redress of the grievances.

The Court passed an order that the application of Sukhdev Raj should be sent to the Superintendent, Jail, for returning it to Sukhdev Raj. With regard to future the Court said that it would pass orders when any occasion arose for it.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.—"Tribune."

SERVANTS OF INDIA & R. T. C.

Dissatisfaction Expressed At Sankey Scheme.

POONA, June 20.

During the session of the Servants of India Society which has just concluded, attention was mainly devoted to the consideration of the work of the Round Table Conference. This was subjected to close scrutiny at four meeting of the members and Associates, when the subject was introduced by Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Vice-President, who is in charge of the Society's political work. Most of the meetings were attended by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who gave the members the benefit of his views on the several subjects that came up for discussion.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the feature of the Sankey Scheme which, instead of expressly providing for the representation of Indian States in the Federal Legislature by election, allowed Indian Princes freedom to arrange for it in any way they liked. It was felt that this substitution of an official "bloc" by the Princes' "bloc" would place the popular element at a serious disadvantage and would materially detract from the Legislature's democratic nature. The financial safeguards provided in the scheme were also regarded as erring too much on the side of caution. Concern was felt at the welfare of labour in Indian States under the Sankey scheme which had not included it among Federal subjects in spite of attention drawn to the importance of such a course.

The Society has this year decided to admit not more than three probationers as exigencies of work in different branches may necessitate. The financial position of the Society also received very serious consideration. The Society has been hit by trade depression and economic crisis due to fall in prices with the result that the circle of its supporters has become narrow.—A. P.

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DEFENCE WITNESSES FROM ABROAD

:0:

Government's Refusal To Provide Facilities For Calling Them.

"MY DEFENCE SERIOUSLY PREJUDECED" COMPLAINS MUZZAFAR AHMED.

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, June 17.

The Allahabad High Court has, it is understood, now passed definitive orders to the effect that the bail applications of the 21 accused now pending before the High Court, would be heard on the 25th. With reference to the accused who had applied to be taken to Allahabad to argue out their applications in persons, the High Court has offered "a pauper brief" of Rs. 50 per accused. On this three accused, Messrs. Mirajkar, Bradley and Joglekar have applied to the High Court, requesting the latter to direct the Government to engage any of the three eminent lawyers they have named viz: Dr. Sapru, Dr. Katju and Mr. Pyare Lal Banerjee. As no reply to this application has still been received the three accused submitted the following wire to the Sessions Judge to be forwarded to the High Court. The telegram runs thus:—

"Complex case, pauper brief 'as funding', Reiterate request to argue personally unless suggested counsel offered."

The Judge agreed to forward the telegram to the District Magistrate for passing.

MUZAFFAR AHMED'S PROTEST.

"He should not have gone out of his way to explain the position of the Communist party of India with which he had nothing to do," said Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Kishori Lal Ghosh, another accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case, yesterday.

In explaining how he came into the possession of a manifesto to the Indian National Congress, Gauhati (1926) issued by the Communist party of India. Mr. Ghosh said that he had obtained the copy from Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad. What attracted his attention in this manifesto was the fact that "it was published not from India, but from England." He added that a party which had any other existence than on paper does not run up to London for getting a simple manifesto printed. He hoped he was not more "pigheaded" than any others, but he did not find, even now, any occasion to revise his idea. He knows that by saying this he ran the risk of offending Mr. S. V. Ghate, "who, I understand from the prosecution evidence happened to be the General Secretary of that rather illusive body."

MANIFESTO OPENLY DISTRIBUTED.

In replying to this, Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad said, that he did not want to contradict the statement of Mr. Ghosh that he (Ghosh) got the copy from him. He had already stated that the Communist party then, was a legal body and that the manifesto in question was distributed openly in the Gauhatti Congress. When he gave the copy to Mr. Ghosh he did not expect that Mr. Ghosh would ever become a Communist or even accept the national democratic programme embodied in the manifesto.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad said that the manifesto was printed in London and that there was nothing surprising about it. Some time earlier, i.e., in May 1926, when he wanted to get a manifesto of the Communist Party on the Hindu-Muslim question, printed in India, he had experienced a lot of difficulty. The very name of the Communist Party frightened the printers. It is to get over these difficulties that they got their next manifesto printed in England through the help of their comrades there.

DEFENCE WITNESSES FROM ABROAD.

Concluding Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad remarked that he did not expect that "Mr. Kishori Lal Ghosh, who lived in quite a different world, would understand our difficulties." He was prepared to make allowance for the "faulty understanding" of Mr. Ghosh on that score, but that does not justify his making "unwarranted insinuations about a party with which he had nothing to do."

The Judge then asked Muzaffar whether he wanted to call any defence witnesses, he replied that he had submitted the names of S. N. Tagore from Germany, G. P. Dutt, N. J. Upadhyaya and J. K. Campbell from England and added that "it was obvious from the questions that the Judge had put to him that the first three would have been witnesses of great importance to conclusively refute that important part of the case which turns upon foreign connections while Campbell as a responsible and prominent member of the Communist party of Great Britain could speak with authority on many points of importance in the case concerning the Communist movement generally, the Communist International and so on."

"By the refusal of facilities to call the foreign defence witnesses the Court and the Government of India have done me a grave injustice," said Muzaffar and continued: "The prosecution brought eight witnesses from London who stayed in India for several months on account of this case, they brought one witness from Cardiff (South Wales) and two from French India; in doing so they acknowledged the obvious fact that the ramifications of the case were so wide that it cannot be adequately covered by evidence brought from within the jurisdiction of the Court. They also acknowledged that the case is one of such importance that the expenditure of time and money involved in bringing witnesses from abroad was justified."

REQUEST TURNED DOWN.

Muzaffar proceed to say: "Nevertheless the Court did not recommend that my request be granted and the Government of India refused it. I moved the District Magistrate, this Court and the Government of India for the necessary facilities for calling the defence witnesses. What I wanted from the Government of India was not that they should be summoned to appear before this Court. I wanted merely that they should be granted the requisite facilities, passports, etc., necessary for coming to India and that they should be granted freedom from harassment by the police while in India and freedom to leave India after giving evidence. This was surely a very moderate and fair demand and one with which the Government of India could have complied without any legal or technical difficulty whatever."

"By refusing my request the Court and the Government of India have very seriously prejudiced my defence and further by permitting and providing funds for the prosecution to bring no fewer than eleven witnesses from abroad, they have shown the partiality." This concluded Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad's statement.

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LATE MR. R. K. DOTIWALLA

Calcutta Corporations Condolence ...

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held recently, Mr. Madan Mohan Burman placed before the House the following resolution:—

1. That the Corporation record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Rustomji Khursedji Dotiwalla of the Madan Theatres Ltd., who was a pioneer of the Cinema industry in India and latterly devoted himself to the development of the Talkie in this country.

2. That an expression of the Corporation's condolence and sympathy be conveyed to his family in their bereavement.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman said it was not necessary for him to tell the House about Mr. Rustomji Khursedji Dotiwalla. He was a leading citizen of Calcutta. Not only was he a pioneer in bringing Indian plays on the screen but he was foremost in the Talkie world in India and very soon they would hear on the screen the leading man of the country. His charity was unlimited. The Mayor, Dr. B. C. Roy, in associating himself with the resolution said he knew Mr. Rustomji by reputation. Whenever any person or society or association went to him for aid, he gave it readily as soon as he felt convinced that the association or party really deserved it. He was catholic in his ideas and spirits. He was never communal and he was most lavish in his patronage and charity. The Mayor, therefore asked the House to carry the Motion standing. The House alopted it standing.

V. J. PATEL & MACDONALD

A Few Questions

Mr. Patel, ex-Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly, speaking in mail week at a meeting of the London branch of the Indian National Congress, said:

"We are willing to recognise the difficulties of the Socialist party and we fully understand that they are in office and not in power. We realise that if they were in power they would go a great way, but not as far as we would like them to go. I would like to know whether they stand as a party for self-determination for India or not. Are they or are they not for complete independence of India, including the severance of the British connection if India desires it? How is it that during the last 12 months the Socialist party has sanctioned the most unprecedented repression known to us since the Mutiny? Never during the history of British rule in India has such repression been known as that experienced during the past 12 months.

"I ask Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to lay his hand on his heart and say whether he has not surrendered all his lifelong professions in sanctioning that policy of repression in India. Is it not permissible under these circumstances to doubt the bona-fides of the Labour Government? Are they prepared to make India a party question and go to the country?

"I have not the slightest doubt in my mind to-day that the youth of India wants nothing but complete severance with British connections. I have not the slightest doubt that India can get complete independence by non-violent methods. If it is necessary to carry this experiment into force again it will be an object lesson in the matter of armaments to the rest of the world."

Advice To British Hotel-Keepers

Lord Derby, president of the Travel Association, gave some advice to British hotel-keepers in the course of a broadcast talk on "Our foreign visitors" from Savoy Hill in mail week.

"I am perfectly certain," He said, "that the travelling public does not want and does not expect high-class French cooking at local hotels. If only hotel-keepers would be content to give them home-grown food served well cooked, if they would put the same on the bill of fare in English and not disguise it by French names, then I am sure a great deal of the criticism would disappear."

Hotel-keepers, said Lord Derby, were doing everything they possibly could to put their houses in order. "I was very glad to hear from an American travel agent last week, who for business reasons, keeps a close eye on British hotels, that he has noted a remarkable improvement during the last twelve months.

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What the People Say

MUNICIPAL ENCROACHMENT DEPARTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday the 16th inst. one of the items that had serious consideration was the abolition of the Municipal Encroachment department on the ground that it has served no useful purpose to the city. Dr. Choksy's sympathy for the hawkers has been exemplary. Specially the poor class of hawkers who have only a hand to mouth living, do deserve the sort of sympathy that Dr. Choksy has been so fervently evoking. But there is another aspect of the question that requires serious consideration; and it is the nuisance they create by blocking the public passage—specially in narrow streets and foot-paths.

Even when such a terrorism of the Encroachment department, exists they do not refrain from a good deal of inconvenience to the public, which nuisance, to be sure and certain, will be much more in the absence of such a department. Poor as they are, they are not free from the haughty manner which they at times display when anyone blames them for the inconvenience they create. A blind sympathy should not, therefore, be endorsed totally in their favour. Some of the hawkers are in the habit of sitting on the foot-paths, thus blocking the way which is purely meant for the pedestrians. Many of the restaurantwalas also create a great nuisance to the public by keeping their chairs and benches on the foot-paths. The Encroachment Department is, therefore, a necessity which should be allowed to exist, and do better work on better lines.

Of course the ways and measures adopted by the Encroachment Department in taking away articles without passing a receipt are highly reprehensible. Under no sane management such a procedure could be tolerated. It is, therefore, a matter to be mended—and not ended. It is entirely upto the City Fathers to direct them what to do and what not. Instead of adopting a destructive policy as proposed by Dr. Choksey, it will be highly appreciated if proper rules and regulations are framed for a better management of the department, by appointing a Committee for the purpose.—Your, etc.,

SYED MAHAMED.

Bombay, June 18.

CUTCH CURRENCY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For a long time there are many complaints about the Cutch Currency, but as no atention is paid by the authorities, the Cutch State and the people both have to suffer much.

It is said about two millions of spurious coins are current and this loss the State has to suffer. The poor people have to suffer much because the merchants as they are afraid of the irregular market prices of these 'panchias' sell their merchandise at much higher prices as for example as the present rate of exchange is about kories 300 at 100 rupees they anticipated 325 to 350 and sell their merchandise at that rate. During the present month the rates of exchange have gone down 75 to 80 kories per 100 rupees, and so the merchants who fear this fluctuations in exchange cannot do business.

In this place nobody, not even the officers of State treasury, can ascertain which coin is spurious and which is genuine and this causes disputes and trouble among the dealers themselves. If they do not improve soon one does not know where it will lead to.—Yours, etc.

H. K. BHUJWARA.

Cutch-Mandvi, June 16.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT & RETRENCHMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your admirable editorial note headed "The Retrenchment Farce" in your issue of the 19th instant. Should be an eye opener to the public. Officialdom evidently means to tinker with retrenchment. In its eyes retrenchment only means reduction in expenditure on "Stationery and Supplies" and in the menial and clerical establishment. Whenever it comes to retrenching at the top officialdom waxes eloquent about efficiency and represents the case of the "Covenanted" in such a way that if they are removed the administration would go to dogs. But the public will find it hard to believe that Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries whose number is increased are a necessity for securing efficiency.

The Home Department of the Bombay Government entertains a number of special officers. It consists of three sub-departments, Home proper, Home political and Home special. Many under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries are apportioned between these sub-departments and every one of them draw a monthly salary from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. There is a wide scope and urgent necessity for retrenchment in this Department. Officialdom is not prepared to consider any such proposal of axing at the top. There are also posts in the Secretariat which can now be abolished. One such post is that of the Oriental Translator. The incumbents of this post during the last 30 years have been all rolling stones, serving for 5 years and then going out to the Districts as Collectors. The function of the Oriental Translator was formerly that of a "liaison officer' between the Rulers of Indans States and Government, but since the transfer of some States to the control of the Political Department of the Government of India and since the modernisation of others, the primary necessity for the Oriental Translator's post has ceased to exist. There is also the Department of the Director of Information, created in about 1920. This Department does little work as regards publicity except issuing Government communiques. Nobody will regret if this Department or at least the post of the Director of Information carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 3,000 is done away with. There is similar scope for retrenchment in the General, Legal and Revenue Departments. What I specially emphasize is that the Retrenchment Committee should not rest content with the representations of the chief heads of the various Government Departments but should necessarily go into the detailed working of all the separate Government departments and apply the pruning knife at the top. They must particularly see that there is a rearrangement of Collectorates and Commissioners' jurisdictions in the Presidency, resulting in the reduction in the number of Collectors and Commissioners. If the terms of reference of the Retrenchment Committee are not wide enough to include all these inqiries it is advisable that the Committee members should wash their hands clean of this matter and withdraw their co-operation, leaving Government to its own ways.—Yours, etc.

"OBSERVER."

Bombay, June 19.

"ECONOMY" ENVELOPES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns in ventilating a grievance which is, I think, common only to this country. It is in regard to the practice of some Government offices using old envelope afresh. I think the practic is outrageous and would not be tolerated one day in any civilized country. It is adding insult to injury to call this practice "National Economy." One cannot see where the economy lies—in the purchase of a fresh envelope or in the reclamation of an old one by the very doubtful method of scoring out the old address and pasting a flap the cost of which should also be taken into account. Cannot the postal authorities stop such a practice, for it must confuse them as it horrifies the addressee.—Yours etc.,

J. P. MEHTA.

INDIAN STATES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your "Sunday Chronicle" of yesterday, in article called "Is Time Ripe for Second R. T. C.?" Sir Albion Banerji declares that some of the smaller Native States are governed extremely well. Will Sir Albion quote the names of a few of such States so that such as may be interested may go and see these models of happy rule by small Indian Kinglets. As far as I have known such States are fruitful grounds for official felicity rather than nests of free humanity. Should any one desire, a number of live instances of petty State officials, both retired and active, can easily be pointed out with fortunes of lacs and lacs amassed out of salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month—Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

MR. H. D. RAJAH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to "Scrutator's" effusions regarding the unreleased political prisoners of the Bombay Presidency. "Scrutator", who claims to know all the problems under the sun, is welcome to his own opinion but so far as the case of Mr. H. D. Rajah is concerned I challege him to point out a single sentence from Mr. Rajah's speeches wherein he has preached violence.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

DONGRI MURDERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed journal may I enquire what has our benign Government done to trace the perpetrators of the two murders committed at the Dongri public meetings recently?

Does'nt everybody in the street know everything about these hired Goondas and Mawalis?

We should like to know all about the police investigations into these two murders, and what steps has our dear friend Wilson taken to prevent recurrence of these crimes. Where is our Director of Information? Will he please issue a complete statement of facts?

The last meeting at Dongri clearly indicated that 95 per cent. of the audience were Muslims, who wanted to hear the Congress leaders and the conduct of a few "Budmashes" hired solely for the purpose of creating disturbance reflects discreditably on the opponents of the Congress, who are merely crying in the wilderness.

The meeting of the so-called Khilafatists on the same ground at Dongri passed off smoothly and there was no disturbance.

I think it is high time the Muslims of Bombay, those that are in the Spider's Parlour, came out of the trap and protected their religion, their honour and their respect by holding public meetings and denouncing in unmistakable terms the acts of these "Goondas" and the party at their back, and further the Muslims of Bombay can raise themselves in the eyes of the Islamic world by this method alone.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL REHMAN MITHA.

SEARCH OF MR. BHARUCHA'S HOUSE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the search at my premises, Mr. Antia first called at Udvada on Thursday last, and not finding me there, he came to Bombay and searched my room the next day from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m., and took away some papers with him.—Yours etc,,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Surat, June 15.

FLAG COMMITTEE MEETS ON JULY

To Report Before July 31.

(By Mail).

MADRAS, June 18.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the convenor of the Flag Committee, writes from Masulipatam under dat, June 16:—

"The Flag Committee will meet at Surat on 1st July along with the Working Committee to consider the suggestions so far received and submit their report to the Working Committee. The news published in the Press that in Bombay the Working Committee extended the time for the Flag Committee, is wrong, for the Flag Committee is required to submit its report by the 31st of July."—A. P.

GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.

Send date and time of birth or letter writing time and age. 20 marvellous predictions Rs. 2-4-0 Annual Life Reading Rs. 1-4-0, 3 questions solved Rs. 1-4-0. Prof A. VENKATASASTRI, GOPALA PURAM KOTHAPETA, (E. Godavary—MADRAS).

PANNALAL.

Victim Of The Dongri Outrage.

(BY BHANUSHANKAR VYAS).

It is time now that people should take steps to stop murders like that of Pannalal.

Pannalal was born in 1909 in a Jain family, in the city of Ujjain. After finishing primary education, Pannalal joined the G. T. High School, Bombay, where his frankness and other loveable qualities endeared him to his teachers and comrades.

Later Pannalal, with inherent love for his Motherland and strong belief in Ahimsa joined a Rastriya School. With a desire to join the Vidhyapitha, he appeared in the last examination of the National School.

ENTERS BUSINESS

The death of his grand-father left his father alone to conduct family business. He badly needed a helping hand, and Pannalal had to join him. He came into contact with well-known people like the Birla brothers, Raja Bahadurs, Govindlalji, Narayanlalji, and other all of whom had nothing but praise and love for this patriotic youth.

He persuaded all the members of his family to wear Khaddar; and his love for Khaddar and simplicity were quite prominent on the occasion of his brother's marriage, a month ago. With this development of mind, Pannalal took particular care to develop his physique also. His well-built and muscular body brought him many prizes in competitions and shows. Exercise was a part of his daily routine.

ARDENT CONGRESS WORKER

His love for the Congress and National leaders was a reality and it was translated into action in various forms. Regular attendence at Congress meetings and processions, and helping the Congress through other activities. To attend the lectures of Congress leaders had been a hobby with him.

A meeting was held on June 9, under Congress flag in Dongri Maidan. Pandit Jawaharlal, Dr. Ansari and the Frontier Gandhi and other leaders were to be present. With his usual zeal, Pannalal went to the meeting with his father and younger brother.

Late at night, the meeting dissolved Pannalal, his father and brother were returning in a victoria. Some Mavalis and Goondas, on the way, surrounded it and attacked all the three. Of the three, Pannalal's personality must have made an impression upon the Mavalis who suspected him to be some Congress leader and stabbed him. In a moment everything was finished. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and after 22 hours left this world. Thus, did Pannalal—sacrifice—his life, while translating his love for the Congress into action.

How can one describe the unconsolable grief of his parents and his young wife?

May his soul rest in Eternal Peace.

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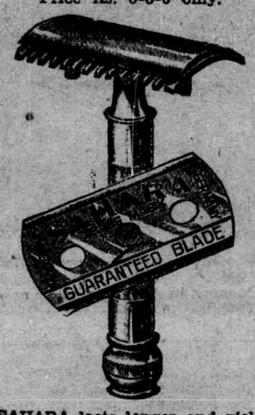

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Tokiwa Maru	6972	26 June	3 July
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x Kaga ,,	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@13 ,,
Terukuni ,,	13000	....	@ 25 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10560	....	@10 Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Manx Illes
Harima Maru	10500	10 June	28 June
Katori ,,	10000	25 ,,	13 July

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Tatsuta ,,	22000	8 July	14 July

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COTTON PURCHASE ON A DECLINE

Crop-Killing News In Store.

Bombay, June 18.

During the week most of the market news has been discouraging. The weather over the Cotton Belt has mostly been very favourable, and the young plants are reported to be making satisfactory progress, state Messrs P. Chrystal & Co. The consumption in America dropped during May to 466,000 bales as compared with 509,000 in April. Garside reports a worsening in the Textile Industry in U.S.A. and France with no improvement in other parts of Europe. In spite of the above the market has advanced on short covering, trade calling and a shortage of contracts. The latter is not surprising at the low price level which we saw last week. With cotton definitely below the cost of production, there will be little if any hedge selling against the New Crop until this is ready for the market. Whilst there is yet not much sign of any improvement in World trade, during the last week there has been more evidence of confidence in values in commodity prices. This probably has been encouraged by a somewhat steadier tone in Wall Street. After the recovery of the past week it is probable prices may react somewhat. Should this happen we should advise purchases for moderate profits. The risk of loss at present levels should be small and before the new crop is made we are bound to have some crop-killing news.

During the week we have had a steady market in Bombay and on balance our quotations are Rs. 8 to Rs. 13 per Candy higher. The steadiest contract has been July-August Broach. There were rumours a few days ago that a certain clique would attempt a squeeze of this Contract. Whilst admitting that such a proposition is practicable we doubt if it could be done profitably. It would be difficult to obtain enough contracts to make the deal pay and Broach in the Monsoon is not the best of cottons to store. Indian cotton is already dear as compared with other growths and any further narrowing of the parity would tend to choke off all export demand. However, the statistical position of Indian cotton is so strong that we must be prepared for narrow parities for some months to come.

During the week the export demand has been very poor and as could be expected local Mills when they do buy are more interested in the cheaper foreign growths. Cloth demand as usual at this time of the year has been quiet, but it is believed that a steady cotton market combined with good Monsoon prospects would bring out good business.

The Monsoon this year is somewhat late but otherwise appears to be developing normally.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 20.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet in the beginning of the week and remained steady in the middle. At the end of the week, the tone was easy and Ready Prices recorded a drop of about an Anna per cwt. Forward Prices also declined by about half an anna per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were:—Rs. 13/4 and Rs. 13/2/9 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/5 and Rs. 5/4/9 for June, Rs. 5/4/6 and Rs. 5/4 for July and Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/4 for Aug-Sept. Shipment of Java Sugar, and Rs. 12/15 and 12/11 for Russian Beet Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi markets are reported to have been steady during the whole week.

Melts in the United States this year is reported to have been 17,40,000 tons against 20,55,000 tons during the last year and Delivery is 15,50,000 tons against 18,40,000 tons during the last year.

Continental weather is reported to have been more favourable and some backwardness is made up.

Total exports from Java for the 12 months ie May 1930 to 30th April 1931 amounted to 2,001,795 tons against 2,423,722 tons for the period of 1929/30. India took from Java 9,63,000 tons for the relative period of 1930/31 against 10,71,000 tons in 1929/30. Export of Sugar from Java during the month of May 1931 is estimated at 57389 tons of which, export in India is 14,464 tons. Estimate of Associated mills for this year's crop is 2750000 tons.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival during this week. S. S. Naumberg and S. S. Pundit are due to arrive on the 30th June and 10th July with a cargo of about 10,000 bags and 6000 bags respectively.

Offtake & Stock.—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags leaving a balance of about 4,30,000 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 13/2/9 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 5/7/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. June. Rs. 5/4/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. July. Rs. 5/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. August-Sept. Rs. 5/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 12/11 to 12/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—EASY.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, June 18.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	162,000,000
Public Deposits	15,000,000
Other Deposits	105,100,000
Government Securities	30,800,000
Other Securities	37,400,000
Notes and Coin	69,700,000
Notes in Circulation	352,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	58.03 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris June 18.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending June 17th gives the total note circulation at 77,012,000,000 francs, a decrease of 791,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

KEROSENE RATES.

(BURMAH-SHELL)
Bombay, June 20.
KEROSENE.

	Rs. a. p.
"Sun" Cases, 150 deg. F. T. Hight Grade Oil per case	8 15 6
"Waterlily" Cases F. T. High Grade Oil per case	8 11 6
"Firefly" Cases F. T. High Grade Oil per case	8 7 6
"Anchor"/"Swastika" brand, in 4 I. G. tins per pair	6 11 6
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand 4 I. G. tins per pair	6 9 6
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand 1 I. G. tins per 8 tins	8 0 0
"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 7 6
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in 4 I. G. tins per pair	6 1 6
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in 1 I. G. tins per 8 tins	7 8 0
"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	4 15 6
PETROL.	
"Shell" and "Boc" Ex-Kerbside Pumps per gallon	1 3 0
"Shell" and "Boc" in two gallon cans per gallon	1 4 0

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 August.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Bnks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 81 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 19th inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 20th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 19th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull, Lifeless.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 18th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 3/8 18th inst. 12 7/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 3/8 18th inst. 12 7/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 13/16 18th inst. 27 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/32 p.c. 18th inst. 2 3/32 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 p.c. 18th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent; Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
MONEY—
Bank Rate Call 3 3/4 per cent. 3 Months 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

CAWNPORE HIDES & SKINS MARKET

(From our own Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, June 18.

General condition—Not much better so far.

Foreign shippers—Did hardly any business.

American shippers—Purchased Wet Salted Goat Skins in small quantity.

Local tanners—Not very active.

Dry Sukti cow hides market—Doing a little business in different qualities of hides and skins.

Dry Skti Buffalo hides market—Remained steady.

Dry Sukti cowcalf hides market—Not very active.

Dry Sukti Buffalocalf hides market—No market.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed cow hides market—Out of market.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed buffalo hides market—Somewhat more active.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Kattai hides market—Not so very slack.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Wet Salted Cow Hides table salt market—Not active.

Wet salted hides table salt market—Maintained steady business.

Wet salted cow hides khari salt market—Not in market.

Wet salted buffalo hides khari salt market—Continued its little business.

Wet salted goat skins market—No market.

Wet salted sheep skins market—Not so very active.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Dry sukti cow hides at Rs. 14/0 to Rs. 15/6 per maund.

Dry sukti buffalo hides at Rs. 9/6 to Rs. 10/8 per maund.

Dry sukti cowcalf hide—No rates.

Dry sukti buffalocalf hides no rates.

Dry arsenicated agraframed cow hides at Rs. 5/10 to Rs. 7/2 per 20 lbs.

Dry arsenicated agraframed buffalo hides at Rs. 4/10 to Rs. 5/2 per 20 lbs.

Dry arsenicated agraframed kattai hides at Rs. 5/12 to Rs. 7 per 20 lbs.

Wet salted cow hides table salt best at 3-12 oz. to 4-0 oz. per Rupee.

Wet salted cow hides table salt inferior at 4-0 oz. to 4-4 oz. per Rupee.

Wet salted buffalo hides table salt best no rates.

Wet salted buffalo hides table salt inferior no rates.

Wet salted cow hides khari salt best at 3-2 oz. to 3-10 oz. per Rupee.

Wet salted cow hides khari salt inferior at 3-10 oz. to 4-2 oz per Rupee.

Wet salted Buffalo hides khari salt best no rates.

Wet salted buffalo hides khari salt inferior no rates.

Wet salted goat skins Oudh at Rs. 61 to Rs. 65 per 100 pices.

Wet salted Goat skins Desh at Rs. 56 to Rs. 61 per 100 pieces.

Wet salted sheep skins no rates.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	55 5 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 12 6
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 4 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	59 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 6 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 4 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 18 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	101 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 3
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	76 10 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 1 9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 8 9
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 11 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Ry. 4½ p.c. Deb.	62 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debentures	95 0 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Deps. 1939/50	100 10 0

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JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)
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The Bombay Chronicle

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A Year's Suspension Of American Debts.

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PRESIDENT HOOVER'S BOLD GESTURE

PROVIDED OTHER COUNTRIES FOLLOW SAME POLICY

"Essence Of Proposition Is To Give Time To Permit Debters To Recover Prosperity."

LONDON, June 21.

Washington. President Hoover has announced the offer to the world of one year's suspension of all Government debts.

It is officially stated that "Subject to confirmation by the Congress, American Government will postpone all payments on debts of foreign Governments to American Government payable during the fiscal year beginning 1st July, conditional upon like postponement for one year of all payments of inter-Governmental debts owing to important creditor Powers."

FOR NATIONAL RECOVERY.

Mr. Hoover, making the announcement, says that the "Essence of the proposition is to give time to permit debtor Governments to recover their national prosperity. I am suggesting to American people that they will be wise creditors in their own interests and good neighbours."

Postponement includes all Governmental debts, reparations and relief debts but does not include obligations of Governments held by private parties.—Reuter.

NO CANCELLATION.

Mr. Hoover said that the purpose of the action was to give the forthcoming year to economic recovery of the world and help to free recuperating forces, already in motion in the United States, from retarding influences from abroad.

He declared: "I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of debts to the United States. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action, and no one debtor Nation has ever suggested it.

ABNORMAL SITUATION.

"But as the basis of settlement of these debts was capacity under normal conditions of the debtor to pay, we should be consistent with our own policies and principles, if we take into account the abnormal situation now existing in the world."

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Hoover said: "While the action has no bearing on the Conference on Limitation of Land armaments to be held in February, in as much as the burden of armaments has contributed to bring about depression, we trust, by this evidence of our desire to assist, that we shall have contributed to the goodwill which is so necessary to the solution of this major question."

SENATOR'S GENERAL APPROVAL.

Mr. Hoover making the announcement gives a list of 21 Senators who have approved of his action including Messrs. Borah, Glass, Morrow, Moses, Davis and Reed. The President said the plan had also been approved of by General Dawes and Mr. Owen Young.—Reuter.

ONE YEAR MORATORIUM.

LONDON, June 20.

Washington.—One year is being mentioned as the possible period during which war debt and reparations payments might be suspended.

Mr. Hoover continued his conversations with political leaders to-day, also saw the British Ambassador, and it is believed, he will continue conversations over week-end, foregoing his usual trip to the country.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover has received general approval of proposal to introduce moratorium from the members of the Congress with whom he talked directly or by telephone.

The fact that Mr. Mellon is at present abroad should, it is thought, make it easier for Mr. Hoover to communicate rapidly with foreign Governments.—Reuter.

RE-EXAMINATION OF ALLIED DEBTS.

America's First Step In Direction

LONDON, June 20.

Much interest is taken here in the announcement issued in Washington by president Hoover stating that since his return from the Middle West on the previous day, he had conferred with various leaders of both political parties "with respect to certain steps we might take to assist in the economic recovery both here and abroad."

He added that conversations had been particularly directed towards the existing situation in Germany and that while no definite plans or conclusions had yet been arrived at, the response he met with from leaders of both parties was most gratifying.

BRITISH CAUTION.

While British newspapers recognise the advisability of restraint and caution in conclusion drawn from this announcement, they regard it as of interest and importance as the first step taken by America towards the consideration of policy which might, in certain circumstances, involve re examination of her attitude towards allied debts which Mr. Mellon, Secretary of United States Treasury, has had in London in the last few days with the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Mr. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

It is generally assumed that these conversations consisted of informative and frank exchange of views on the present economic and financial factors, underlying the Central European crisis and that Mr. Mellon kept Washington fully informed regarding the developments in the situation and the conclusions he has drawn therefrom.

HEART TO HEART TALKS.

Mr. Mellon's arrival in England is generally regarded as distinctly opportune, but a British official statement, reproduced in yesterdays message, made it definitely clear that no invitation to discuss war debts or indeed any subject was made to him by the British Government nor had any communication to such effect been made by the British Government to the Washington administration.

Meanwhile the prompt and timely action of Bank of England in coming to the rescue in the acute financial situation in Vienna—where Herr Heipel has now succeeded in forming an administration has provoked appreciatine comments in America and elsewhere.—B. O. W.

America To The Rescue?

LONDON, June 20.

Washington.—There are increasing indications that America is prepared to help Europe in her economic troubles, and important developments are believed to be impending. Those in close touch with the situation are of opinion that President Hoover is prepared to assure European Nations that the United States will consider a moratorium of war debts if Germany is granted a similar moratorium of reparations. The suggested alternative is a loan to Germany.

PRESS APPROVAL.

Newspapers approve of President Hoovers statement. The "New York Times" expresses the opinion that the Congress is not likely to consent to any reduction of war debts or even postponement of payments by a year or two, as these payments are now used to meet current expenses and failing them, a new loan will have to be issued from which both parties would shrink on the eve of the Presidential election, but the United States cannot maintain an attitude of rigid aloofness.—Reuter.

"SEARCHLIGHT" PRESS SEARCHED.

For Copies Of Proscribed Monthly.

PATNA, June 20.

The police simultaneously searched to-day the "Searchlight" press, the Juvak Press and several book shops in connection with the May issue of "Juvak" a Hindi monthly which has been proscribed by the Government. 153 copies of the magazine are reported to have been seized. It is understood that proceedings under Section 124-A I.P.C. are being instituted against the Editor of "Juvak".

CONSTABLE ARRESTED

ORISSA, June 20.

In connection with the theft of a trunk containing an automatic pistol from the residence of Mr. Matish Chandra Banerji, Munsiff, on leave, an up-country constable named Bhajansingh attached to the Wari police station has been arrested.—A. P.

AUSTRIAN AIRMAN WINS 'DAILY MAIL' PRIZE

For Crossing Channel Both Ways

NEW RECORD CREATED

LONDON, June 21.

Another gliding record has been established by Austrian airman Robert Kronfeld, crossing the Channel both ways in one day and thus winning the thousand sterling prize, offered by Daily Mail.

Kronfeld, in Weim glider, took off from St. Inglevert near Calais at 6 p.m. yesterday and was towed to suitable altitude by an aeroplane. Then the glider was released.

Kronfeld landed at Swangate Aerodrome near Dover at 8 p.m. took off again at 9 p.m. in the gathering darkness and landed at St. Inglevert at 10/32 p.m.—Reuter.

CONGRESS MEETS IN DECEMBER.

LONDON, June 21.

The next meeting of the Congress at which the approval of the moratorium will be sought is in December and the next War debt payment is due on 15th December.

President Hoover emphasised that the United States Government had not abandoned its position that there was no connection between reparations and allied debts to America. "We have purposely not participated either in general reparations or in the division of Colonies or property. The repayment of debts to us from the allies for advances for War and reconstruction has been settled upon the basis not contingent upon German reparations or related to them. Therefore, reparations are, necessarily, wholly a European problem with which we have no relation".

OPINION OF GENERAL DAWES.

General Dawes, who is at present in Chicago, said that President Hoover's proposal had been made in consultation with leaders of both political parties and represented a united American position. It is stated that President Hoover is assured of such widespread support that it is unnecessary to call an extraordinary session of the Congress.

A DEMOCRAT'S OPINION.

Little Rock (Arkansas)—The Democratic leader Mr. Robinson expressed the opinion that the Congress was disinclined to act on the suggestion for modification of the debt settlement unless a simultaneous arrangement was assured for readjustment of reparations and reduction of armaments.—Reuter.

NAUTILUS MAKES SLOW PROGRESS

Engines Disabled And Periscope Smashed

LONDON, June 20.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, in the submarine "Nautilus," disabled during its Atlantic crossing, is making slow progress towards Queenstown, accompanied by the United States battle-ship "Wyoming."

A message from the Wyoming, sent 280 miles from Queenstown, says that the submarine has stopped owing to fuel oil trouble.

The starboard and port motors are damaged and efforts are being made to restart the port engine. The bridge periscope and bow tying ring have been smashed away in the gale.—B. O. W.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, June 20.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee has concluded discussion of agenda and will now proceed to consider draft report. It has been definitely decided to locate the college either at Satara or Dehra Dun and the final choice will be made very shortly. The Committee has also decided that Air cadets should be sent to Cranwell for training.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment commences sittings in Simla on 29th instant.

EFFORTS TO REACH AGREEMENT.

Resolute efforts for agreement among Muslims on the question of joint or separate electorates are proceeding between representatives of Delhi Muslim Conference and the Lucknow Nationalist Muslim Conference. If there is no agreement by to-morrow then a deadlock is feared. Delhi Muslim Conference delegates are holding a separate meeting to-morrow whether or not there is agreement reached in the meanwhile.—A. P.

FRONTIER PATHANS FOR CONGRESS.

Sardar Jamiat Singh wires from Charsadda tehsil under date 19th inst.:—"Conveyed yesterday the grief of twenty Bombay youths, students and other associations, at Ghaladher, to harikishen's father, on the young man's execution. Visited Nowshera Attmanzai, Charsadda and other 'Red Shirt' Centres and am greatly impressed with the Pathan's sincerity for the Congress cause. Am visiting Bannu and Kohat centres, next week.

SIRSI-SIDDAPUR DAY ON 28th.

Sealing Of Cloth In Dharwar.

BREACHES OF TRUCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 20.

As a result of ceaseless picketing by about sixty trained volunteers, ten shops have sealed their stock of foreign and banned mills. Cloth merchants are confabulating among themselves and are trying hard to meet Congress demand, which is nothing less than sealing of banned stock.

Mr. Diwakar addressed a huge meeting this evening on boycott of foreign cloth under Doctor Hardikar's presidentship. Hubli and other places in Dharwar District are also commencing picketing shortly.

FOR DISTRESSED KANARA.

Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has fixed Sunday as Sirsi-Siddapur Day for sympathising with the distressed peasants and collecting relief. Forfeiture notices for non-payment of the first instalment are also served in Sirsi.

Balkrishna Yamaji Deshpande, officiating Kulkarni of Pahapur, Belgaum District who resigned his post during the Satyagraha movement and was sentenced to 9 months was served with a notice to show cause why he should not be dismissed. He showed cause relying on Gandhi-Irwin Pact, but eight days ago he has been informed that as he joined the Civil Disobedience movement, he has been disqualified and dismissed. The case is referred to Mahatmaji, along with that of Pachapur punitive compensation which are clear breaches of the truce on the part of the Government.

DUTCH BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT

Liabilities Of 10 Millions Sterling

LONDON, June 20.

Amsterdam.—Owing to difficulties due to the position of a Austrian Credit Anstalt, Amstel Bank has suspended payment. At a meeting of the creditors it was stated that the Bank's liabilities amounted to ten million sterling.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE SIGN-BOARD DISPUTE

Mahatma To Intervene?

CAWNPORE, June 20.

Mr. Jog, Vice-President of the Town Congress Committee, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Congress executive. There is a rumour here that Mahatma Gandhi will arrive in Cawnpore soon in response to invitations to bring out reconciliation between the communities in the signboard dispute.—A. P.

ESCAPED BURMESE PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

RANGOON, June 20.

Government communique states that information has been received that six of the prisoners who escaped from Nyaunglebin were recaptured on June 18 by villagers of Alemyaung and Gonmyinkwin.

These belonged to a party of eight who were separated from the main body. This leaves thirty-one who are still at large.

A single barrelled breach loading gun was also captured along with the rebels.—A. P.

NIPANI SEDITION CASE APPROACHING FINISH

BELGAUM, June 20.

The Nipani Sedition Case, in which eighteen persons are charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, and which began here on the 1st instant before Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge, Belgaum, and a jury, is approaching its final stages, as the defence evidence has almost been completed and arguments will probably commence on Monday next.—A. P.

BIBESCO'S COMPANIONS RETURN TO EUROPE

Night Flying To Avoid Birds

BOMBAY, June 20.

Major Burduloi and mechanic Hunt companions of Prince of Bibesco on ill-fated Paris-Saigon flight (which ended in a crash near Benares) sailed on board P. and O. "Naldera" to-day for Europe.

Major Burduloi is proceeding to Bucharest and Mr. Hunt to London. Interviewed by Reuter Burduloi said he and Hunt had almost completely recovered and expected to be fit and well in a week's time. They had no definite programme but they hoped to make another attempt to fly to Saigon at an early date.

DANGER OF BIRDS.

Questioned with regard to flyconditions in India Major Burduloi favoured night flying to avoid danger from birds which was a real one. Ground organisation in India was still inadequate. He said aerodromes from Karachi eastwards were too far apart.

He mentioned insufficient arangements for wireless communication between aerodrome and aviator in flight and absence of more detailed meteorological data as two difficulties experienced by aviators here.

He added that if improvements could be made in this direction night flying would be quite practicable. In conclusion he spoke highly of the landing grounds at the existing aerodromes.—A. P.

"INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S WEEK".

The Secretary of the Indian States People's Conference writes that at the second meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States People's Conference held on the 19th June with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Chair, the Committee decided to celebrate the first week of August as "The Indian States People's Week" when people of the States all over India should be enlightened on the work of the Conference.—A. P.

British Journalist Attacks Bombay Millowners.

—:o:—

SAYS THEY ARE EXPLOITING THE CONGRESS

A very shrewd Indian politician remarked to the writer some weeks ago that, given enough rope, the West of India cotton manufacturers were bound to hang themselves. He knew the Ahmedabad millowners well enough to be certain that they would take an unfair advantage of the national movement against foreign cloth, and would ultimately provoke strong feeling against themselves, not only in the country generally but also inside the Congress party. There are signs that such a revulsion of feeling is now taking place, not against the home-spun "khaddar," but against the claims and pretensions of the Gujerati and Bombay manufacturers. The latter have never been remarkable either for their altruism or for their public spirit, and even at the Karachi Congress anyone behind the scenes could notice that Nationalists in the professional classes resented the arrogance of some of these wealthy and recent converts to their cause, writes the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in India.

The suspision that this group of millowners was exploiting the Congress received confirmation from the deliberations of the Federated Indian Chambers, which are dominated by the same small clique. The body brought Mr. Gandhi to their deliberations at Delhi, and then proceeded to ask for indiscriminate Protection, and are attempting to make "the extinction of foreign trade" one of the platforms of the Nationalist movement. They have been a bit too crude in their methods, and from many different quarters there are signs of opposition. Mr. Gandhi himself has published in this week's "Young India" a letter from a cloth merchant at Karachi who states that foreign cloth is cheap, attractive and available, and that 'swadeshi' cloth is locked up for the next boycott season." He also states that the "volunteers" who picketed his shop are now asking him for employment. Mr. Gandhi comments very mildly upon this letter, and says that picketing has but a limited use, and that what is wanted is education in the advantages of khaddar. All this is a long way off the millowners' demand at Karachi for "a 100 per cent boycott, backed by lathis."

A "RACKET."

In the South there has been a revival of the picketing of cloth merchants and liquor shops, but it does not seem to have been effective, and counter-propaganda has been started by a body called the Public Prosecution League. People are frankly getting tired of the many people, often unauthorised, who order them, to do things in the name of the Congress. There is no doubt that in some towns individuals have organised what the Americans would call a "racket," and the merchants have been paying money to avoid interference. In some parts of Eastern and Northern India the cloth merchants have begun to work together for self-protection, and a largely increased sale of foreign goods is reported from Amritsar, though the fashion still favours the cheapest varieties, and Japanese goods take the lead.

Even on the Bombay side there are signs of a revolt against the policy of a revolt against the policy of high Protection, and there is little doubt that the connection between this policy and Nationalism is quite superficial, being based on Mr. Gandhi's enthusiasm for making the peasant use up his spare time at the spinning-wheel, and on the deep-rooted suspicion that our policy in India is dictated by Lancashire. The "Indian Textile Jornal," though closely connected with the Western Indian mill industry, is refreshingly critical about the pretensions of the high Protectionist group, whose one wish is "to raise prices and to raise them further."

If those who are bewailing the competition of foreign piece goods would pay some careful thought to what is at the bottom of this unwillingness of the consumer to buy more than he does, it will be found that he is sick of high prices, that he prefers to go without clothing except what is absolutely necessary, and the standard of absolute necessity in the warm climate of India is such that in very many cases it virtually approaches the mathematical zero.

ORGANISING AGRICULTURAL OPINION.

Another development which may have considerable importance in the future is an attempt to organise agricultural opinion. It is certainly remarkable that in predominantly agricultural country there should be no national Chamber to represent its interests. Before the 1920 reforms it was usually assumed that agriculture was the Government's special care. Even in those days it was an unfortunate convention, because it gave a Nationalist tinge to all the demands which the industrialists put forward. Since 1920 Indian agriculture has had no one to defend it against the well-organised propaganda of the Indian millowners, who have not only got immense influence at Delhi, but have also forced the Government into accepting their view that India's future depends upon her industrial development. It needs some unofficial body to meet and refute the absurd claims which are put forward by the millowners, who think they have the right to tax an agricultural population of over 300,000,000, which is increasing at the rate of three millions yearly, in order that they can have a monopoly of an industry which at best cannot employ more than another half-million.

At present one only sees a few signs here and there of the revolt against the Western Indian millowners, but the latter are making many enemies, and one need have little fear that their dominance will be permanent. Already Bengal is growing very restive at a policy which is making the people pay more for their cloth, their wheat, and their salt, but does nothing to help their staple industries of jute and rice. It must not be imagined that Nationalist feeling is weakening, or that there is any wave of sympathy for England. It is only that one side of the Congress movement, the boycott of foreign cloth, is losing ground because of the growing unpopularity of the Ahmedabad and Bombay millowners. It will still be some time before this feeling has any marked effect on trade, and the fashion for very cheap cloths is likely to continue. The public in England misunderstood the situation when they expected the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi pact to bring about an immediate change. The mere withdrawal of certain pickets, who were in the pay and really under the control of the Congress, was not going to destroy the strong prejudice against British goods which years of propaganda had instilled into business men, and also into many of their customers. The feeling that the men who paid for and directed this propaganda are now profiting from it is far more likely to have a favourable effect upon foreign trade. It must, however, be emphasised that, so long as this agricultural depression lasts, the Indian merchant is catering for men with food in their houses but no money in their pockets. Even when British goods have a perfectly fair chance in the market cheapness rather than durability or fineness will be the deciding factor.

A Necessary Evil

EVIDENCE BEFORE FRONTIER REGULATION ENQUIRY.

PESHAWAR, June 20.

Giving evidence before the Frontier Regulations Committee, Mr. Fooks, Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, said that the F. C. Regulation was a necessary evil and must continue with slight modifications, because it facilitated speedy disposal of cases. He said Hindus and Sikhs who were already exposed to great danger would need greater protection if the Regulation was withdrawn. Witness was not in favour of discontinuance of whipping which, in his opinion, had a deterrant effect on Pathans.—A. P.

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